FBIS DAILY REPORT

MIDDLE EAST & SOUTH ASIA REVIEW

9 DECEMBER 1985

Iran

Velayati in Saudi Arabia — Reporting on Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati's talks with Saudi Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal 7-8 December, Tehran radio said Velayati told Al-Faysal that Iran does not intend to expand the war with Iraq beyond the borders of the two warring countries. "Most" of the Arab Gulf states have taken a "correct" stance on the war, he maintained, but some of them have given Iraq assistance, which has created problems and bad feeling. Stressing Iran's view that the region's security must be preserved without interference by "aggressive" foreign powers like the United States, Velayati urged the Saudis to show "sensitivity" on this issue. Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal expressed hope that Velayati's visit will result in "numerous changes" in the region, emphasized Saudi Arabia's commitment to Islamic solidarity, and stated that "no country in the region" wants to fight Iran, according to Tehran radio. Velayati also met with King Fahd, who stressed the importance of Islamic unity, the radio noted.

As for Saudi coverage of Velayati's visit, SPA reports on his talks with the king and foreign minister provided no details on statements made during the discussions, though the agency cited Al-Faysal's statement beforehand that the talks would cover regional security and the Iran-Iraq war.

Tehran Bombings — A car-bomb exploded in northern Tehran 7 December killing 2 people and wounding 18, IRNA announced. Another person was injured by a bomb explosion in a shop near the IRNA building the following day, according to the agency.

Montazeri — Tehran radio broadcast a letter from over 200 Majlis deputies to Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeyni which endorsed the Assembly of Experts' selection of Ayatollah Hoseyn 'Ali Montazeri as future leader of the Islamic Revolution. Prime Minister Mir Hoseyn Musavi and members of his cabinet met with Montazeri in Qom 6 December, according to the radio.

Iran-Iraq War

The Iraqi command announced new air strikes against Iran in communiques broadcast by Voice of the Masses radio over the weekend, asserting that Iraqi warplanes pounded Iranian military camps and troop concentrations, launched two raids on Khark Island, and hit another "large maritime target" near the Iranian coast. The Iraqis acknowledged that one of their aircraft was shot down over Iran. The Greek Merchant Marine Ministry confirmed that a Cypriot tanker was hit by a missile fired by an Iraqi plane late on 7 December, AFP disclosed, noting, however, that the tanker was not seriously damaged and continued its course, Athens radio subsequently disclosed.

Libya

A Libyan aircraft was recently attacked by U.S. warplanes over Crete, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi claimed in a statement reported by JANA following his arrival in Ghana 7 December. The Libyan leader stressed that Libyan planes will continue to conduct reconnaissance missions in Libyan and international airspace despite the U.S. "provocations." Tripoli radio warned of a U.S. military buildup off the Libyan coast, claiming that the United States, Egypt, and Israel have prepared a joint plan to fight Libya.

Israel

Tabah Issue — "Major progress" was made in the recent Tabah talks in Cairo, *THE JERUSALEM POST* reported, adding that the Israeli and Egyptian delegations came "very close to agreement" on the makeup of an arbitration panel and on the length of the arbitration procedure. In remarks to Alignment supporters cited by *DAVAR*, Prime Minister Shim'on Peres warned that further Likud opposition to arbitration may lead to a government crisis.

Relations With USSR — A Soviet delegate to the Israeli Communist Party (RAKAH) convention in Tel Aviv indicated that Israel's agreement to an international conference on the Middle East will not pave the way to diplomatic relations between the USSR and Israel, stressing that the Israeli-Arab territorial problems must be solved before diplomatic relations are restored, according to Jerusalem radio.

Security — The body of a murdered IDF soldier was found near Tel Aviv 5 December, Jerusalem radio disclosed. The PLO claimed responsibility for the killing in a statement broadcast by Baghdad Voice of PLO radio. The DFLP also claimed responsibility for the killing in a statement reported by Radio Monte Carlo. In other developments, Jerusalem radio announced that the IDF captured a terrorist squad composed of West Bank Arabs and also apprehended a DFLP squad attempting to enter the Galilee region from Lebanon. A DFLP communique cited by AFP acknowledged the capture of three men from the DFLP commando but claimed that the Palestinians killed two Israeli hostages in the shoot-out with the IDF.

Two convicted Jewish underground members were released from prison 6 December after receiving a presidential pardon, Jerusalem radio reported.

Egypt

Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi revealed to Cairo's *AKHBAR AL-YAWM* that the Egyptair hijacking investigation has proven that the hijackers were all Palestinians with forged passports,

confirming that no Egyptians were involved, MENA disclosed.

Lebanon

Amal Movement leader Nabih Birri pledged to intensify his efforts to ensure the release of "all kidnapped persons" in Lebanon, particularly the kidnapped French citizens, Beirut radio reported, adding that Birri "hinted" the prisoners may be freed on Christmas Day. As for Amal's relations with the Progressive Socialist Party, Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Birri said the National Union Front "has ended," blaming the union's failure on differences of opinion over the issues of "legitimate security, evacuees, and the coastal road." A delegation from Amal and the Lebanese Hizballah arrived in Tehran 5 December for "unity week" celebrations, Tehran radio reported.

PLO Affairs

Paris Bombings — The PLO representative in Paris condemned the two bomb attacks in French department stores 7 December, according to Paris radio, which noted that claims of responsibility on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Front, Islamic Jihad, and ASALA are considered "fanciful" by French investigators.

PLO-Jordanian Relations — Responding to U.S. Assistant Secretary of State Richard Murphy's statement that King Husayn is waiting for a PLO reply before determining the next step in the peace process, PLO deputy military commander Khalil al-Wazir denied that Jordan has given the PLO a deadline concerning its participation in the process, Baghdad Voice of PLO radio reported.

Tunis Headquarters — A new PLO headquarters has been built on the site of the offices bombed by Israeli planes 1 October, Amman television reported.

Jordanian-Syrian Relations

An "official source" in Amman cited by KUNA disclosed that Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will visit Jordan 10 December. According to "authoritative sources," Al-Kasm will be carrying an invitation from Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad for Jordan's King Husayn to visit Damascus "this month," Paris Radio Monte Carlo reported.

Sudan

SUNA announced that government troops killed nearly 400 soldiers of John Garang's Sudanese People's Liberation Army (SPLA) in a 6 December battle in the Ingessana Hills, near the Ethiopian border in Blue Nile Province. The announcement followed Transitional Military Council (TMC) Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab's accusation, reported by SUNA, that Garang's forces were escalating operations in the area, causing panic among citizens in the border town of Kurmuk. An SPLA spokesman cited by the clandestine SPLA radio maintained, however, that the SPLA unit in the southern Blue Nile region has no hostile intentions and constitutes the "peace" detachment which the SPLA wishes to send to Khartoum to accompany its negotiators. The spokesman noted that the force is commanded by the SPLA deputy commander and warned that any attack on it by government troops would show that the TMC is not interested in dialogue.

Tunisia

The Tunisian General Labor Federation (UGTT) confirmed the dismissal of its General Secretary Habib Achour in an Executive Bureau statement read over Tunis radio by Achour's successor Sadok Alouch. The UGTT Administrative Board later described the move as "encouraging" but "insufficient" to meet the needs of the trade union base, Tunis radio reported, adding that the board called for "further serious steps" to clear the air in preparation for a UGTT "rectification congress."

Saudi Denial on U.S. Bases

Egyptian press allegations about the presence of U.S. bases in Saudi Arabia are "pure fabrication and totally unfounded," a Saudi official source declared in a statement cited by SPA.

OPEC

The OPEC oil ministers began their 76th ordinary conference in Geneva 7 December, OPECNA reported. The Iranian oil minister, in remarks to the Market Monitoring Committee's preliminary session cited by Tehran radio, called on OPEC to give less thought to market factors and more to "logical and constructive solutions" that would strengthen the organization's unity. The Saudi oil minister ruled out the possibility that the conference will change overall or individual production quotas, AFP revealed.

South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation

The South Asian Association for Regional Cooperation [SARC] held its first summit in Dhaka, Bangladesh on 7-8 December. The summit was attended by the heads of state or government of Bangladesh, India, Sri Lanka, Pakistan, The Maldives, Nepal, and Bhutan.

According to Dhaka radio, the summit leaders "in a 2-hour close-door session took several important decisions" including the decision to hold annual summits, with the next one in New Delhi and the 1987 summit in Thimpu, Bhutan; to establish a SARC Secretariat, with the details to be worked out by the foreign ministers; and the adoption of a SARC Charter.

According to AFP, the charter provides for "promotion of active collaboration and mutual assistance in the economic, cultural, techincal and scientific fields" as well as for "annual meetings of heads of state and government and two meetings annually of the Council of Foreign Ministers."

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Egypt, Libya Reach Agreement on Defusing Tension

GF071007 Doha QNA in Arabic 0940 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Sanaa, 7 Dec (QNA) — The Yemeni newspaper *AL-THAWRAH* reported today that the Arab Republic of Egypt and Libya have arrived at a agreement which provides for the withdrawal of military forces from their common border and the termination of media campaigns between them. The paper said this agreement will go into effect today. The paper also said this agreement was reached following the national good offices efforts and endeavors undertaken by the YAR; it is designed to defuse tension between the two neighboring countries.

It is worth noting that 'Abd al-Karim al-Iryani, Yemeni deputy prime minister and foreign minister, visited Egypt last Tuesday with a message from YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to President Husni Mubarak pertaining to the tension between the two countries.

PLF's Muhammad 'Abbas on Cairo Declaration, PLO

GF061500 Abu Dhabi AL-ITTIHAD AL-USBU'I in Arabic 5 Dec 85 p 11

[Interview with Muhammad 'Abbas, alias Abu al-'Abbas, leader of the Palestinian Liberation Front, by Hamid Zaydan — date and place not given]

[Excerpts] [Hamid Zaydan] The United States accuses you of being a terrorist. It is pursuing you and has placed you on the list of those wanted for arrest and trial. What is your response to the U.S. charges?

[Abu al-'Abbas] Before I answer this question I want to emphasize that Egypt has a special place in my heart. As for the U.S. accusation, one must say that the entire Palestinian people are in the dock as far as the U.S. Administration is concerned. All those who are fighting for freedom are terrorists in the eyes of the United States. Therefore, the U.S. accusation against me appears to be a product of the mentality of the rulers of the United States who believe that all peoples of the world must take their orders from the United States and take into account U.S. interests and circumstances — a mentality that approaches the various peoples of the world in a manner that reminds us of the imperialist approach to the oil issue in its ugliest form. The terrorism which the world rejects and which we reject is U.S. terrorism against the peoples of the world including the Palestinian people: We reject such practices that cause disasters and the killing of innocent people in the world. The United States, which has supported and given succor to the continued aggression against the Palestinian people and which has seriously contributed to inflicting harm to millions in the world, has no right to accuse anyone of terrorism.

The Palestinian people have suffered a great deal from terrorism, injustice, and persecution, and consequently they more than any other people reject terrorism. They have suffered from terrorism for a long time — a terrorism represented by the expulsion of the Palestinians from their homeland and their persecution in refugee camps. Terrorism is now being practised against the Palestinians to suppress them and remove them from the struggle, the means by which they could ultimately achieve their human rights.

There is no doubt that the Palestine Liberation Front [PLF], and I am an official of the PLF as well as a member of the PLO Executive Committee, is opposed to terrorism: We are opposed to terrorism not from the U.S. view of terrorism, but because we firmly believe that terrorism must be resisted. We are strugglers for freedom, and the struggle for freedom is diametrically opposed to terrorism.

[Hamid Zaydan] If the charge of terrorism that is leveled against the Palestinian strugglers is not a genuine charge, then what are the Palestinian fedayeen doing: Are they carrying out terrorism or are they carrying out a legitimate struggle to realize the legitimate rights of the Palestinian people?

[Abu al-'Abbas] Terrorism is aimed at endangering the lives of innocent people and carrying out specific operations against people who are not connected directly or indirectly with the events in question, while struggle is directed against a specific and indentified enemy. Hundreds of thousands of Palestinians have been killed as a result of Zionist and imperialist terrorism. The Palestinian people who are being subjected to all forms of humiliation have the full right to defend their own people, their land, and their rights, and this is endorsed by all laws and codes.

[Hamid Zaydan] If we should apply what we are saying to the incident of the hijacked Italian ship *Achille Lauro*, can we say that the PLF is responsible for what happened? Is what happened on the ship part of the struggle we have been talking about, or does it come under the label of terrorism which the United States ascribed to the incident?

[Abu al-'Abbas] One cannot judge any action without discussing its causes, circumstances, and objectives. This is one point. The other point is that we cannot judge the march of a people or an organization by a particular action. We do not approve any form of hijacking at all, and we reject the claim that the hijacking was planned and carried out by the PLF — although the incident has appeared as such on the media level. I emphasize that we do not bless or encourage hijackings, even such hijackings that strugglers may be compelled to embark on at times. We believe it is our duty to explain to everyone what happened.

The *Achille Lauro* was merely a means of transport in the operation and no more. This ship regularly traverses the Mediterranean: It sails from Genoa to Naples, Syracuse, Alexandria, Port Said, and then to Ashdod, and returns to Genoa via a different route. We noted this and we decided to deal a blow to the Zionist enemy from Ashdod, especially as the port lies close to the Israeli enemy's naval command in the southern region. Ashdod is also an important artery for the Israeli economy. Moreover, maritime tourism makes an important contribution to the Israeli national economy. After close surveillance, the PLF command decided tha the route was safe and the target feasable. Preparations were made to carry out a major military operation inside the port. After detailed reconnaissance, the military command submitted a report that said the operation was feasable, particularly as the Arab states that surround Palestine have long since closed their borders to the Palestinian fighters. The opera-

tion was aimed only against the Zionist enemy and was meant to be a clear Palestinian protest against the states that prevent the Palestinians from crossing their territory to fight the enemy.

As investigations have shown, the fighters were on their way to Ashdod to carry out a military operation. Something unexpected happened at the last moment, 3 and 1/2 hours after the *Achille Lauro* sailed from Alexandria and about 4 hours before it arrived at Port Said, and exactly 11 hours before it was due to arrive at Ashdod — something that exposed the presence of armed fighters aboard the ship. This compelled the squad's commander to seize control of the ship so as to safeguard the squad's safety and not to hijack the ship and take hostages. The squad's commander and the fighters made this decision because something unexpected happened. The happy ending of the affair proves this. If the objective was to hijack the ship it would have been hijacked when thousands were aboard it, including Israeli families, or it would have been hijacked at a different location. If the operation was meant to be a hijacking, the fighters would have insisted on their demands, whereas it was clear that the demands they made were merely to draw attention so as to find a way out of their dilemma.

I must say that I personally, as well as many others, were surprised by the hijacking. The ship belongs to a friendly country, and we Palestinians respect Italy. By coincidence, I was passing through Cairo airport at the time. The PLO office contacted me and informed me that there is a hijacked ship opposite the Egyptian coast. I inquired about the incident and I was told the ship's name — it was the same ship that regularly calls at Ashdod. I was also told that the hijackers made some demands.

My judgment was perfectly clear: No Palestinian can hijack an Italian ship, and consequently something must have gone wrong whichled to the ship's hijacking. We have to investigate. In cooperation with the Egyptian Government, which extended to us all the facilities we requested, we were able to contact the ship 24 hours after it left Egyptian waters — or the area facing Egyptian waters, as the ship was not inside Egyptian territorial waters when it was hijacked. The Egyptian brothers in various departments made efforts to achieve the objective that we had set. Everyone worked energetically to ensure a peaceful ending to the incident. We succeeded in this and the fighters disembarked without making any mistakes with the passengers and without carrying out any action that can harm the fighting reputation of the Palestinians.

[Hamid Zaydan] What about the American passenger?

[Abu al-'Abbas] When the ship was contacted they were clearly asked by radio — and they could have been monitored anywhere in the world — if there were any casualties. The ship's captain was also asked the same thing. The captain said that there were no casualties and no losses. The fighters also affirmed that there were no casualties or losses. These questions were put on the air and not behind closed doors — and the answers of the captain and the hijackers were also heard on the air. After we succeeded in making the fighters leave the ship, an Egyptian official put a direct question to the captain who said that there were no losses or casualties. Four hours after leaving the ship the captain said that two passengers were missing, and 2 hours after that he announced that only one passenger was missing — the other missing passenger was a girl who was later found hiding in her room. It was later claimed that the body of the missing person was found opposite the Syrian coast.

The truth is that the fighters were also asked when they were in Egypt, and I personally asked them when they were with me aboard the Egyptian civilian plane on the way to Tunisia — before it was hijacked by the United States and forced to land at an airstrip in Italy — and the fighters confirmed that there were no dead and that the threats they made when they were opposite the Syrian coast were mere threats. They said: If we wanted to kill Americans there were more than 10 Americans aboard the ship who were in good health. If we wanted to kill English people there were scores of them. However, when our main operation was uncovered we never thought of killing anyone because that was not our objective. We treated the passengers very well and you can ask about that. In fact, 2 days ago Genoa's chief magistrate announced that workers aboard the ship are being interrogated with regard to some thefts from 64 safe deposit boxes aboard the ship. The chief magistrate said that the Palestinian fighters are not at all connected with this matter and that prior to leaving the ship they paid the captain $100 as expenses for the cigarettes they smoked during the time they were in control of the ship.

What has been described as the killing of the American — here I am neither defending Americans nor attacking them, neither am I defending the fighters — what has been said about the fighters with regard to the killing of the American is nothing but a story made up by U.S. organs in cooperation with some other organs in order to distort the image of the Palestinian struggle. Otherwise, why should it be said after 4 hours that there was a corpse, and after 48 hours the Syrians discovered the body at the bottom of the sea opposite their coast? It is known that when a ship sinks in open sea, even the most modern technological methods might fail to locate it after years of searching, not merely hours — except for this American who used a wheelchair. He and his wheelchair were discovered at the bottom of the sea.

We judge that what happened was a cheap exploitation of an incident which took place. It appears that the American, whose death was not reported in the first few hours, had died in his cabin. Let us together imagine a ship of eight floors being controlled by four fighters. These fighters would not be able to make a careful search of the ship. Four fighters cannot protect themselves, the ship, and passengers, and also carefully search the contents of the rooms. He could have died in his room of fear or shock and nobody paid attention to him. After the fighters left the ship, a search was conducted and this man was found dead in his cabin. The man's body could have been immediately turned over to the nearest U.S. warship and this U.S. warship could have carried the corpse to a third party so that it would announce the discovery of the corpse. Then came the scenario we heard on how the corpse was discovered with bullets in it.

[Hamid Zaydan] I asked Abu al-'Abbas about statements by him published in a Paris-based newspaper. The statements were critical of Egypt. President Mubarak considered the statements anti-Egyptian and Reagan used them in attacking President Mubarak.

[Abu al-'Abbas] In fact this is not the time to answer this question — what the newspaper wrote. The truth is that President Mubarak did all he could to achieve a peaceful end to the ship incident. He did all he could to clarify and support the moral reputation of the PLO. Concerning me personally, I say that I owe President Mubarak a great personal debt for his decisive stand during the act of U.S. pracy against the Egyptian civilian plane, a decisive stand which was represented by the measures adopted by the Egyptian Government and the statements by President Husni Mubarak personally. I know fully and accurately the extent of the Egyptian intervention and the intervention by President Mubarak personally with the Italians when we were still on board the plane. I take pride in this stand, and when I say this, I express the pride which I take in the ancient and honorable Egyptian people and their ancient and honorable history. I also express my great appreciation for the [Egyptian] president's wisdom.

Here I would like to say that with regard to the statements attributed to me, it appears that there is an entanglement in the statements, particularly as the subject published in the magazine referred to two separate interviews. One took place before the operation of the ship and another followed it. Part of the interview was by telephone. I remember that I was asked about the stand regarding the Palestine National Salvation . ront [PNSF] and the stand with regard to Egypt. I was asked to comment on the PNSF. ' was also asked about Camp David. My answer was clear. We are against Camps David, I said. This is a political fact. We confront Camp David, but not according to the PNSF's method. We confront it by means of effective and true interaction with the Egyptian people.

[Hamid Zaydan] Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] earlier stated that you will be questioned with regard to what has been attributed to you with regard to the issue of the ship and regarding the statements attributed to you. Has this been done, whether by the Palestinian leadership or on any other Palestinian level? Was this issue presented to the PLO Central Council during its meeting in Baghdad last week?

[Abu al-'Abbas] In fact, such issues are within the framework of the Palestinian leadership in its organizational summit since many of these issues are connected with programs that are very confidential. It has been my duty to inform brother Abu 'Ammar of the details during our first meeting.

[Hamid Zaydan] Are you prepared to go to the United States and face U.S. public opinion?

[Abu al-'Abbas] Since the day Reagan made his allegations against me I have been and still am prepared to travel to the United States because it is quite evident that U.S. public opinion is being totally misled. Americans are being told that they are sought by the Palestinians and that the Palestinians are the Americans' natural enemies. This is absolutely not true. The U.S. Government is the natural enemy of the Palestinian people. That is true. It is the U.S. Government which is imposing aggression and not the U.S. people. The U.S. Government is creating problems for the American people. The Palestinains are not the cause of these problems. This must be explained to the American people. They must be told clearly and loudly who the terrorists are. Are they the Palestinians against whom all kinds of terrorism has been practiced since their birth or is it the U.S. President who sends his forces to kill civilians, supports South Africa against nationalists, attacks Grenada, and supports mercenaries against Nicaragua? He supports Israel. Who is the terrorist? Together with the American people let us together confront terrorism. The fact is that it is in the Palestinians' interest to confront terrorism. It is sufficient to note that everyday tens of terrorist acts are carried out against our people in the occupied territories. It is sufficient to recognize that terrorism is being practiced against Palestinians everywhere. They are classed as terrorists at airports, in their passports, in their education, and in verything. As soon as a Palestinian declares his identity, he is regarded by all as a terrorist.

[Hamid Zaydan] What is your view on the Cairo Declaration announced by Yasir 'Arafat at the end of his third visit to Cairo? Is it being adhered to?

[Abu al-'Abbas] In fact, I completely understand the Cairo Declaration — as I heard it from brother Abu 'Ammar. I understand this declaration to be against terrorist acts aimed against innocent people who have nothing to do with the issue. I understand that to fight the Zionist enemy, which is using terrorism against our people, is a holy confrontation. From this premise, we emphasize anew that we will continue our operations and struggle against the enemy which we will confront the same way it confronts us. Literally, we are against terrorism and we will combat it.

[Hamid Zaydan] The Cairo Declaration contains a specific statement on restricting operations against Israel to inside the occupied territories.

[Abu al-'Abbas] What will we do if Israel strikes against us outside the occupied territories?

[Hamid Zaydan] Do not ask me. You are the one being asked to give answers. Did you ask Abu 'Ammar the same question at the Central Council meetings in Baghdad last week?

[Abu al-'Abbas] Yes. We raised this question at the Central Council meetings in Baghdad last week. Abu 'Ammar's answer was: "On condition that Israel does not practice this terrorism against us."

[Hamid Zaydan] What will be your stand if Israel practices terrorism outside the occupied territories?

[Abu al-'Abbas] We will respond to it. Of course, we will be forced to respond to it in self-defense which is a legitimate right. What is Israel? We in the PLF say that all occupied Palestinian territory is ours.

[Hamid Zaydan] Are you for a peaceful solution?

[Aby al-'Abbas] I am for achieving the national rights of the Palestinian people.

[Hamid Zaydan] What are the national rights of the Palestinian people?

[Abu al-'Abbas] Their rights to return to their homeland, independently determine their fate, and set up their independent state.

[Hamid Zaydan] Concerning a Palestinian state, there are those who say that such a state will span from the river [River Jordan] to the [Mediterranean] sea. There are those who refer to the historical boundaries of Palestine. Some talk about the West Bank and the Gaza Strip. Some refer to a UN decision on division. Some say that the PNC has agreed to set up a state on any amount of land that may be liberated or withdrawn from by Israel. What are your views?

[Abu al-'Abbas] First, I support PNC resolutions because the PNC is one of the Palestinian constants over which there is agreement. If we wish to comment on this issue, the statement is clear: The right to return means the return of the displaced Palestinian people to their territory. Self-determination means that our people will have the right to return and determine their fate. A state can be any part of the occupied territories that may be liberated. If Israel does not specify where this state will be situated and what its boudnaries are, how can we ask a Palestinian to fix its boundaries while he is outside the territories? There is a UN resolution called the resolution of division. Territory occupied in 1967 and 1948 is called Palestine — in its entirety.

We are struggling for our Palestinian people to return to their occupied homeland. This struggle is based to a large extent on programs, laws, conventions, and systems approved by international organizations and ratified by the United Nations. Second, it is a fact that Palestinian aspirations have been and still are to establish a democratic Palestinian state because we are fundamentally against cantonization and racial groupings. We view Palestine as a place where all can live without any racial or national discrimination or oppression practiced by one group against another. At the end of the day, like the PLO, we adhere to the PNC resolutions and the Palestinian consensus for a program of minimum [concessions] agreed on within the framework of the PLO.

'Arafat To Go to Amman For Talks With Husayn

JN080737 Amman SAWT AL-SHA'B in Arabic
8 Dec 85 p 15

[Excerpt] PLO Executive Committee member Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya has said that PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat will arrive in Amman within the next 2 days to meet with His Majesty King Husayn in order to discuss the latest developments on the Arab and international levels, especially issues pertaining to the Palestine question.

In an exclusive statement to *SAWT AL-SHA'B*, he said that the talks will deal with the continuation of Jordanian-Palestinian political moves on the international arena on the basis of the Amman agreement. He will also brief senior Jordanian officials on the results of the PLO Central Council and Palestinian leadership meetings recently held in Baghdad.

Asked about the PLO's acceptance of Security Council Resolutions 242 and 338, Brigadier 'Abd al-Razzaq al-Yahya said that the PLO is doing its utomost to secure international recognition of the legitimate Palestinian rights, foremost of which is the Palestinian people's right to self-determination, and the convening of an international conference under UN auspices.

Al-Wazir Denies Jordan Gave PLO 'Time Limit'

JN081756 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1647 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Abu Jihad [Khalil al-Wazir], deputy commander in chief of the Palestinian revolution forces, has denied that Jordan has given the PLO a time limit to determine its stand on participating in the peace process in the Middle East. Brother Abu Jihad said that Jordan and the PLO have agreed to a unified strategy concerning the Palestine question.

Brother Abu Jihad's statement came in reply to the statement made by Richard Murphy, U.S. assistant secretary of state for Near Eastern affairs, in which he said that Jordan's King Husayn is awaiting a PLO reply to determine the next step in the peace process.

Fatah Member Criticizes 'Arafat, Cairo Declaration

LD091036 Kuwait KUNA in English 0922 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 9 (KUNA) — A prominent Palestinian leader has said that the only way out of the present Palestinian crisis "is to go back to the national charter" and described PLO Chairman Yasir 'Arafat's recent declaration in Cairo to stop military operation outside occupied territories as "a big mistake."

Member of Al-Fatah Revolutionary Council Muhammad Dawud code-named Abu Dawud, criticized what he called PLO's flying leadership. Supported calls for reforms inside the organisation and said no party should be excluded from such reforms even splinter groups. [sentence as received]

In an interview published by *AL-ANBA* newspaper here today, Abu Dawud who has survived an assassination attempt on his life in Poland few years ago, charged that 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration was made under pressure from Egypt.

He said the declaration was "a big mistake because we did not practice terrorism in the first place and we are fighting for our rights everywhere. Why should we be blamed for terrorist actions that we did not commit," he exclaimed.

Abu Dawud called for holding a session for the Palestinian National Council — parliament in exile — to discuss reunification of the PLO ranks without pre-conditions. He strongly attacked the Egyptian regime and said Cairo was working for bringing the Arabs into the American settlement game.

Regarding the February agreement between King Husayn and 'Arafat seeking joint moves toward a peaceful Middle East settlement, the Palestinian leader said that the accord became a dead issue following King Husayn's recent visit to Washington "where he realised that Washington was adamant in refusing to talk to the PLO. Hence he has started to work for rapprochement with Syria to involve it in the settlement."

Abu Dawud, who was arrested and released by the Jordanian authorities in 1973 when he was charged of plotting to smuggle weapons inside the kingdom, affirmed that any give and take with Zionism and America should be from a strong position after escalating political and military struggle against all Zionist and American establishments everywhere.

Talking about relations with Syria, Abu Dawud called for serious action to end the Palestinian-Syrian dispute without giving up "our goals and free decision but the revolution should never think of completely breaking away with Syria."

PLO Chairman Cables Israeli Communist Party

NC071836 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1740 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Tunisia, 7 Dec (MENA) — PLO Executive Committee Chairman Yasir 'Arafat today sent a congratulatory cable to the Israeli Communist Party, RAKAH, on the occasion of its 20th congress.

'Arafat expressed his hope that the conferees' work would be successful and produce positive results in order to help achieve a just peace in the Middle East. He also expressed the hope that everyone making sincere efforts for peace would unite to end the conflict in favor of the people.

PLO Headquarters Rebuilt in Tunisia

JN072027 Amman Television Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] A new headquarters for the Palestine Liberation Organization has been built on the PLO's former offices which were bombed by Israeli planes on October 1. The offices are situated near the Tunisian village of Burj as-Sidriyah. More than 60 Palestinians and Tunisians were killed in the air attack.

DFLP, Force 17 Claim Killing Israeli Soldier

JN061823 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] In separate statements the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] and Force 17 have claimed responsibility for the death of Israeli soldier Moshe Levi.

In a telephone contact with our radio, a DFLP spokesman said the front's forces in the occupied territory abducted an Israeli soldier in order to exchange him for Palestinian prisoners in Israeli jails. He added that the DFLP group shot him dead after he tried to resist.

The PLO's Force 17 also claimed responsibility for the operation. In a statement distributed in Beirut, it said that a group of commandos belonging to Force 17 abducted Moshe Levi last night and then executed him with the knife he was carrying. It added that this operation was carried out in response to Israel's repressive policy.

Israeli police confirmed the death of Moshe Levi, whose body was found on the Lod road. Israel radio said the Israeli soldier was stabbed with a sharp instrument and did not rule out a terrorist attack.

DFLP, Israeli Soldiers Clash in Northern Israel

JN091035 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic 1000 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] In a statement issued today, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] says that a DFLP group operating in the occupied territories captured an Israeli car and its passengers on the Ma'alot-Nahariyya road in northern Israel yesterday evening. The DFLP adds that the group encountered an IDF roadblock north of Nahariyya, and exchanged fire with those manning the roadblock. Two passengers were killed by the Israeli soldiers' bullets and several Israeli soldiers were either killed or wounded. The statement says that mobile forces and infantry units rushed to the scene of operation, besieged it, and clashed with the fedayeen group and that three Palestinian revolutionaries were taken prisoner after being wounded while their comrades withdrew and safely returned to their base.

Force 17 Claims Setting Fire to Base in West Bank

NC091148 Paris AFP in English 1142 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Jerusalem, Dec 9 (AFP) — Eight Israeli soldiers were reported missing and seven injured in a fire at a military base on the Israeli-occupied West Bank, an Israeli military spokesman said today.

An anonymous telephone caller to AGENCE FRANCE-PRESSE here claimed responsibility for the blaze on behalf of the Palestine Liberation Organisation elite corps Force 17.

The 800-strong force plans and carries out anti-Israeli terrorist attacks, according to Israel. The group last claimed responsibility for the September 25 killings of three Israeli tourists at Larnaca marina, Cyprus.

The military spokesman said an inquiry had been launched to determine the causes of the blaze at the camp in the northern West Bank. One of the injured was in a serious condition.

He said there were neither electrical installations nor oil-fuelled radiators that could have caught fire.

The blaze began in huts where the soldiers slept at 1:30 a.m. today, according to first reports, he added.

Several similar blazes at Israeli military camps have been caused by explosions of munitions dumps.

PLO Military Spokesman Reports Haifa Bombing

JN061800 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A military spokesman for the Palestinian revolution forces general command has stated the following:

In implementation of the will of our glorious Palestinian people, out of loyalty to the blood of our righteous martyrs, and in accordance with the revolution command's instructions to step up various popular and armed militant activities against the ugly occupation throughout our occupied Palestinian land, our revolutionary heroes operating inside the occupied homeland are continuing their armed operations against the enemy's vital and military targets. The following are details of these operations:

1. One of our combat groups managed to place explosive charges at the entrance to the enemy's Interior Ministry building in the city of Haifa, which was occupied in 1948. The building sustained heavy damage, a number of enemy soldiers were either killed or wounded, and a number of military vehicles were damaged.

2. One of our combat groups attacked with incendiary bombs a Zionist military vehicle carrying a number of Zionist soldiers and settlers near the township of Bayt Jala in the Ramallah area in the occupied West Bank yesterday. The vehicle was burned and a number of Zionists and settlers sustained various wounds.

3. One of our combat groups abducted a Zionist soldier named Moshe Levi, killed him, and left his body near the township of Mazor south of Tel Aviv on Thursday evening. A large number of occupation soldiers rushed to the scene of operation, besieged it, began a large-scale search campaign, and arrested a large number of our resisting Palestinian people on the pretext of having connections with the operation. Despite these Zionist measures, our combat groups managed to return safely to their bases. Revolution until victory!

[Signed] The Palestinian revolution forces general command

The enemy radio admitted these operations but, as usual, did not refer to its losses.

Joint Forces Attack Israeli, Lahd Positions

JN061812 Baghdad Voice of PLO in Arabic
1645 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Men of the Palestinian-national Lebanese joint forces launched a rocket attack against a number of positions and assembly points belonging to the Zionist occupation forces and their agent militias in the townships of Yatar, Kafra, Bayt Lif, and (Dil) in the border strip between southern Lebanon and occupied Palestine yesterday. The positions received direct hits, a number of military vehicles were damaged or destroyed, and a large number of Zionist and agent soldiers were either killed or wounded.

Arab Economic Unity Council Ends Meetings

JN081101 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 8 Dec 85
pp 1, 19

[By 'Imad al-Humud]

[Excerpts] Amman — Meetings of the 44th ordinary session of the Arab Economic Unity Council [AEUC], which began yesterday morning, were concluded last night. Heads of the Arab delegations endorsed the resolutions and recommendations as well as the General Secretariat reports which were discussed in three sessions each lasting over 3 hours.

The AEUC endorsed the report presented by the secretary general of the 44th session. This report stressed that the General Secretariat should continue its contacts in order to prepare a unified Arab economic report. It appealed to the Arab countries to bolster the steadfastness of the kinfolk in the occupied Arab territory and to study the possibility of opening Arab markets for the agricultural and industrial commodities produced in this territory while observing the statutes related to the boycott of Israel.

The AEUC also endorsed the General Secretariat's 5-year 1986-1990 working plan and emphasized that the executive steps and plans will continue to be implemented in accordance with annual working prorgams and according to priorities. The Council approved the cooperation agreement with COMECON and stipulated that the draft agreements intended to be concluded with international organizations should be submitted to the General Secretariat.

The Council also endorsed the report submitted by the budget specialists and ratified the General Secretariat's budget for the year 1986 which amounted to $2,172,000, including the expenses of the preparations amde to hold a meeting for the planning ministers of the AEUC member-states.

The Council decided to hold its 45th session in Amman on Saturday, 21 June 1986.

Reportage on 76th OPEC Ministerial Conference

Mexican Secretary Observes

FL051922 Mexico City NOTIMEX in Spanish 1730 GMT 5 Dec 85

[By correspondent Gabriel Perevra]

[Excerpts] Rome, 5 Dec (NOTIMEX) -- Mexican Energy, Mines, and Parastate Industry Secretary Francisco Labastida Ochoa arrived today in Geneva to attend the OPEC ministerial conference.

The meeting officially begins Saturday, nevertheless members of the 13 OPEC delegations and observers, such as Mexico, have arrived early to have informal talks which indicates that OPEC wants concrete results from this meeting and no postponements.

Four delegations from Iran, Nigeria, Iraq, and Venezuelahave announced that they are arriving in Geneva with concrete proposals to solve the crude oil price problem and the organization's crisis.

Mexico's presence as observer has been well received since it gives the assurance that one of the world's principle oil producers will not apply a policy contrary to the interests of OPEC. Mexico also increases the negotiating capability of OPEC with other non-OPEC oil producers.

Iranian Minister on Prices

LD061124 Tehran Domestic Service in Persian 0430 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The petroleum minister of the Islamic Republic of Iran, Mr Aqhazadeh, who has gone to Geneva at the head of a delegation to attend the annual session of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries, OPEC, yesterday at his residence met and conferred with the oil ministers of Libya, Indonesia, Venezuela, and the UAE. According to a Central News Unit dispatch from Geneva, during these meetings, while emphasizing the need for coordination among the OPEC members, the participants discussed the form of this organization's reaction to the current international economic situation.

Referring to the conspiracy to change the pricing system, which has been suggested by some elements outside OPEC in order to weaken this organization and disrupt the international oil market, our country's petroleum minister reiterated the opposition of the Islamic Republic of Iran to any oil price reduction and irregular quota increases.

The oil ministers of Libya, Indonesia, Venezuela, and the UAE, while expressing delight at meeting our country's petroleum minister and while confirming their support for the stances of the Islamic Republic of Iran, called for coordinated decision-making among the OPEC members.

UAE Minister on Output

GF061824 Manama WAKH in English 1545 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, 6 Dec (WAKH) — UAE Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah said that OPEC's current total output has exceeded the defined ceiling of 16 million bpd to reach about 18 million bpd, due to violation by a nember of member states of their quotas.

Dr al-'Utaybah was speaking to reporters after he chaired the meeting of the organisations six-member monitoring committee which reviewed the current situation in the world oil market.

Besides Dr al-'Utaybah the monitoring committee includes oil ministers from Iraq, Libya, Algeria, Iran and Ecuador.

He added that some OPEC member states were not abiding by OPECs official prices, but declined to name these states. However, he said a detailed report to this effect will be submitted to tomorrow's OPEC ministerial meeting.

Committees Meet

LD062322 Kuwait KUNA in English 1740 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, Dec 6 (KUNA) — Intense behind-the-scenes negotiations among oil ministers carried on throughout Friday, in advance of the 76th OPEC ministerial conference which is due to get underway here tomorrow.

One of the key figures in this activity was Kuwait Oil and Industry Minister Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah, who has met many of the most influential figures within the organisation during the past 24 hours.

Among these were Saudi Arabia Petroleum Minister Shaykh Ahmad Zaki Yamani, the Qatari Minister 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah al Thani and the U.A.E.'s Dr Mani' Sa'id al-'Utaybah, Kuwaiti officials here said.

Shaykh 'Ali Khalifah also had a meeting with the new Iranian oil minister, Gholam Reza Aqhazadeh.

According to a variety of conference sources, the main issue at the meeting this weekend will be production levels.

During Friday two important OPEC committee groups convened to prepare reports for the full plenary session in the morning.

The first of these was the OPEC Market Monitoring Committee, chaired by Al-'Utaybah, whose job is to examine oil market trends.

Sources here said that the six members of the committee had not been able to come up with any specific recommendations to put before the plenary, but that demand predictions for the first quarter 1986 had been looked at.

The fact that oil spot prices were roughly similar to the official OPEC level of 28 barrels a day [as received] had taken the

pressure off the conference to come up with any new pricing system in the very short term, they added.

The second committee was the five-man Executive Council, which groups Saudi Arabia, Venezuela, Nigeria, the U.A.E. and Indonesia.

Its job is to monitor individual member's production and pricing policies, and it does this with the help of the Dutch auditing firm Kleynveld Kraayenhoff.

The committee will pass on the finding of the Dutch firm to the plenary session, and these will show that OPEC production has been running well above its self-imposed ceiling of 16 million barrels a day.

During the course of the day Al-'Utaybah said that OPEC was currently producing around 18 million barrels a day, but he declined to say which states were violating the organisation quota levels.

At the previous OPEC ministerial conference in Vienna during October, the question of quota violations and requests for increased levels for particular members was not solved.

Six of the 13 had argued for higher individual quotas, and the same trend has emerged here during the day.

Already at least four ministers or aides have said they wanted higher output for their countries, including Qatar, the U.A.E., Nigeria and Iraq, and that they would be putting requests to this effect to the plenary session.

Conference Opens

LD071430 Vienna OPECNA in English 1150 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, 7 Dec 85 (OPECNA) — The 76th ordinary conference meeting of OPEC oil ministers began here today with all 13 member countries participating.

The meeting, opened by Dr Subroto, Indonesian minister of mines and energy, will discuss issues related to oil prices and production.

It was preceded Friday by meetings of OPEC's ministerial Market Monitoring Committee and ministerial Executive Council.

The five-member council, set up to audit oil production, prices and exports of OPEC member countries, is chaired by Saudi Arabian Minister of Petroleum and Mineral Resources Ahmad Zaki Yamani, and includes the oil ministers of Indonesia, Nigeria, Venezuela and the United Arab Emirates.

At its meeting, the six-minister Market Monitoring Committee considered a report prepared by OPEC market experts which will be submitted to the conference.

Meanwhile, several ministers met at informal consultations held at the request of Venezuelan Energy and Mines Minister Dr Arturo Hernandez Grisanti.

Producer Cooperation Sought

AU071708 Paris AFP in English 1648 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Jan Kristiansen report]

[Text] Geneva, Dec. 7 (AFP) — The Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) today called on other oil producers, including Britain and Norway, to cooperate with it to prevent a crash of crude prices as the oil cartel opened its year-end conference here.

"If there is no cooperation, the (crude) price will come down drastically," and there could be "hectic fluctuations" day to day, Saudi Oil Minister Shaykh Ahmed Zaki Yamani told reporters as OPEC's outgoing chairman, Dr. Subroto of Indonesia, called the 13- nation parley to order.

The Saudi official held out the prospect of day-to-day price swings in the 20 to 24 dollar per barrel range a few months hence — currently down from 27 to 28 dollars — and said non-OPEC producers "will realise" then where they stand.

Dr. Subroto echoed Shaykh Yamani's warning when he told reporters a price collapse could be averted if non-member countries, above all the North Sea producers, joined hands with OPEC to stabilize an increasingly volatile world market.

"What is good for OPEC is also good for the other countries, he said.

Spelling out OPEC ministers' fears of a price slide when demand declines in the spring, Dr. Subroto said in his official opening speech that the next few months "will be very difficult indeed."

He said downward pressures could become so intense that OPEC's official price range "might not withstand" them.

Noting a dramatic drop in spot market rates in the past two weeks in contrast with their relative strength in the autumn, he ascribed the reversal to increased output both inside and outside OPEC, the completion of re-stocking by oil companies and expectations of a further decline in the dollar's value.

Stressing growing world economic interdependence, he warned that continued oil market instability could have dire implications on international debt problems, the banking system and world trade.

Dr. Subroto also made it clear that "maximizing" their output would run against the longer-term interests of non-OPEC producers, just as current over-production by OPEC countries would have a back-lash a few months hence.

Algeria's Belkacem Nabi condemned overshooting of national production quotas by a number of OPEC countries, saying, "the worst thing that can happen to an organisation is anarchy."

Vevnezuela's Energy Minister Arturo Hernandez Grisanti, elected at the brief opening session to chair the conference, said he was convinced that OPEC now needs "a new pricing strategy" to replace the present system of agreed "official" prices.

He said he expected his own proposals for a market-related system tied to a "basket" of crudes produced by half of dozen non-OPEC countries would come up for discussion at the ministers' second working session tonight.

Mr. Hernandez said initial reactions to his proposal from other ministers had been "constructive", but stressed that it was an "open formula", and ruled out any snap decision at this weekend's meeting.

Shaykh Yamani said any worthwhile idea would have to be studied carefully, which might take some time.

He also said the ministers could meet some time next year, adding: "If there is something substantial, we'll meet before the end of the winter."

Qatar Seeks Higher Quota

GF081410 Doha QNA in Arabic 0805 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (QNA) — Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani, Qatari minister of finance and oil, has announced that he will present a request to the OPEC Ministerial Conference currently meeting in Geneva to increase his country's oil production quota. He expressed hope that the request would be accepted.

In statements published today in the Abu Dhabi newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, he noted that Qatar has made sacrifices to OPEC and the international oil market since 1983, by limiting its production to 280,000 bdp. He pointed out that such production is low and greatly affects production costs in general.

The Qatari finance and oil minister expressed the opinion that Qatar's current oil production quota is not sufficient. He stated that a way must be found to settle this issue, noting that the time is suitable for redistributing production quotas inside OPEC.

Responding to a question on the proposal made by Venezuela concerning the need to link OPEC's oil prices with the prices of oil produced outside OPEC, he stated that this is an equation that is difficult to implement, since OPEC produces numerous kinds of petroleum. He added that this proposal is merely a separate effort on the part of Venezuela.

On his views concerning the present oil pricing system, Shaykh 'Abd al-'Aziz ibn Khalifah Al Thani remarked that the OPEC countries have adopted several oil pricing systems as a result of the instability of the oil market. Some prices on the market give better revenues than the organization's official prices. He expressed the belief that prices have risen more than had been expected. He added that it is hoped that an agreement would be reached on the means to defend these prices to achieve stability in the oil market.

On the possibility that oil prices will be subjected to pressures in the future and whether the OPEC Ministerial Council is capable of laying down views to defend the prices, he stated that this matter is currently under discussion by the conference. He noted that the issue would be carefully discussed. He expressed the hope that prices would not fluctuate in the future and that they would continue to improve in light of the agreement among the OPEC members and their constant desire to defend their interests and their people's resources.

Communique Issued

AU091438 Paris AFP in English 1435 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Geneva, Dec 9 (AFP) — an official communique read out to the press by OPEC's new chairman, Arturo Hernandez Grisanti of Venezuela, said OPEC members vowed to secure a "fair share" of the world oil market consistent with the income they need to pursue their economic development.

Mr. Hernandez implied that the statement was referring to OPEC's share in "internationally traded" oil, but declined to specify what this would mean in volume.

The communique said the conference — OPEC's decision-making body — considered "past and likely future developments in the world oil market and the persistently declining trend of OPEC production."

It "decided to secure and defend for OPEC a fair share in the world oil market consiustent with the necessary income for member countries' development."

It said the conference "for this purpose" established a "special committee" chaired by Mr. Grisanti and consisting also of oil ministers from Indonesia, Iraq, Kuwait and the United Arab Emirates.

The committee would "examine the ways and means to achieve this objective and to recommend to the conference the course of action to be taken in this respect," the statement said.

The panel will be "assisted" by experts from all member countries.

The communique said "the conference reaffirmed all its previous resolutions," which implied that OPEC's 16 million barrel a day production ceiling and its "official" pricing structure still exist on paper, delegation sources said.

Mr. Hernandez told reporters that OPEC had a role to play in stabilizing the market. He said downward pressure on oil prices would not only cause difficulties for OPEC but for consumer countries and other producers as well.

The "special committee" would get down to work "immediately" and said he expected it to come up with a solution.

Pressed by reporters, Mr. Hernandez said he thought OPEC's "fair" market share would be "between" the 16 mbd [million barrels per day] production ceiling and OPEC's current estimated output of 18 mbd.

KUNA Reports Oil Market Production Figures

LD052241 Kuwait KUNA in English 1751 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, Dec 5 (KUNA) — Saudi Arabia has increased its oil production by 0.5 million barrels a day (mbd) in November to 4.1 mbd from an average of 3.6 mbd in October and 2.5 mbd in the third quarter of the year, according to figures released by the International Energy Agency (IEA) in its end of November oil market report.

Iraq was another member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) with substantial rise in its output, from 1.4 mbd to 1.7 mbd, with higher liftings from pipeline connections to Yanbu.

Nigeria's production was also up from an average of 1.3 mbd to 1.7 mbd.

The increase from OPEC and non-OPEC supplies led to a rise in total world supply, which reached 47 mbd in October/November compared with 44.8 mbd in the third quarter.

The average supply for the last quarter of 1985 is expected to amount to 47 mbd, with the share of OPEC rising to 16.9 mbd from the 14.9 mbd registered in the third quarter, and that of non-OPEC countries to 28.8 mbd from 28.7 mbd.

The Organisation for Economic Cooperation and Development (OECD) oil consumption for the year 1985 is expected to be about 1.7 per cent below the 1984, at 34.0 mbd compared with 34.6 mbd, while that of the first quarter of 1986 is projected to rise to 35.4 mbd from 34.6 mbd in the last quarter of 1985.

The IAE preliminary projection of the level of stocks on land on 1st January 1986 is 419 million tons, some 18 million tons lower than the level reported on January 1st 1985, representing 72 days of consumption.

KUWAIT

Papers Criticize Waite Mission, U.S. Policy

LD080951 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 0713 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 8 Dec (KUNA) — *AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM* and *AL-SIYASAH*, which are issued here, today criticized the efforts of the British church's Terry Waite and the U.S. attempts to breach Kuwaiti justice and demand the release of the imprisoned terrorists in Kuwait in return for the release of the American hostages in Beirut.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM said Terry Waite is "poking his nose in a case that does not concern him and is attempting to drink from a well at the bottom of which he will only find bitter water because he is hiding a dagger under his garment... he is trying to administer venom between his fingers...but he might be the first to swallow his deadly poison."

It wondered: "In what capacity is the clergyman talking...we are not in a convent...who has authorized him do do so...are we a church endowment?"; adding: "We do not belong to your Paris...and we will never allow you to dictate your odious sermon, because you are contemplating carrying out an evil mass...and we will not make the offering on the altar of your sins."

It said, on the other hand, that U.S. President Ronald Reagan, in his turn, "resorted to share his movements with the clergyman when he promised a rose to the relatives of the kidnapped hostages in Beirut before the 25th of this month — as if he wanted to revive the birth of the hostages on the occasion of Christmas and bring them back to life once more." Addressing Reagan it said: Have you forgotten that you are the chief advocator for combating terrorism in the world...By thinking in this way, you are one of the pioneers of terrorism and one who encourages it...if we agree to exchange the sentenced prisoners in Kuwait for your hostages in Lebanon." It explained that "Kuwait is not a militia for you to barter with, nor a party for you to discuss the case with, but a sovereign state having its law, religious law, and Constitution." It wondered: "Do Reagan's roses draw smiles from the wounded father and bereaved mother and make the families of the martyrs of the explosions forget their ugly aftermath and unforgettable sights?"

In its turn *AL-SIYASAH* attacked the mediation of the envoy of the British church, Terry Waite, for the release of prisoners convicted by Kuwaiti justice, and said that this mediation "contains open political and humanitarian infringements aimed at violating the inviolability of Kuwaiti justice."

The paper has stressed that Terry Waite's mediation is also considered a violation of a country and people's sovereignty which accepted full democracy for itself in which justice is sacrosanct and which must be taken into consideration by all, with Washington at the forefront, since it is considered — as they call it — the leader of democracy in the world."

AL-SIYASAH has pointed out that the envoy of the British church, whose work is considered one of "suspect peripheral activities, is attempting in vain to link the release of American hostages in Beirut with the release of prisoners convicted by Kuwaiti justice."

The paper said that the U.S. Administration "continues to raise the slogan of fighting terrorism until everyone believes that fighting violence and terrorism preoccupies the prime position in the real concerns." However, it said it appears that "the sword of American rejection of terrorism is not a sword sincerely brandished, as proved by this skilled cushioned flirtation which Washington is carrying out with the factions and organizations which do not conceal their responsibility for a number of terroristic operations in Kuwait and Beirut."

AL-SIYASAH has noted that "it is not through secrecy or diplomatic charm that one discovers that the lines between Washington and the organizations holding the American and French hostages in Lebanon are wide open."

It said that recent history "has written ambiguous pages of bitter experiments between the states of the Middle East — Iran, Egypt, Jordan, and Lebanon...and the successive U.S. Administrations since they have become the proprietor of a school in the art of buying its friends' enmity."

AL-SIYASAH reached the conclusion that "a new chapter will be added to this long American register, represented in Washington's attempt to wrest from Kuwaiti justice its inviolability...but with one difference, namely that Kuwaiti diplomacy, which has been looked after by a worldly-wise man like Shaykh Sabah al-Ahmad for over 2 decades, this Kuwaiti diplomacy is distinguished by so many things which the others lacked, and chiefly the reading of history and making use of it and the obvious ability to place national sovereignty and dignity in a position where it cannot be reached by either the hands of its enemies or by the hands of its friends."

SAUDI ARABIA

Reported Presence of U.S. Bases 'Pure Fabrication'

LD082052 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 2000 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] A responsible source in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia stated that the allegations made yesterday by two Egyptian papers regarding the presence of American bases in the Kingdom are pure fabrication and totally unfounded.

Iran's Velayati Arrives for 3-Day Visit

GF071041 Riyadh Domestic Service in Arabic 1030 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Riyadh today on an official 3-day visit to the Kingdom at the invitation of Foreign Minister Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal.

Dr Velayati was received at King Khalid International Airport by Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, as well as 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, foreign ministry under secretary for political affairs; Ahmad Mu'minah, head of the Asia Department at the Foreign Min-

istry; 'Isa al-Nuwaysir, chief of protocol at the Foreign Ministry; and senior officials.

Iranian Charge Remarks

GF071229 Doha QNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Jeddah, 7 Dec (QNA) — Mohammad Hoseyn Tarmi, the Iranian charge d'affaires in the Kingdom of Saudi Arabia, has called the visit of 'Ali Akbar Velayati, the Iranian foreign minister, to Riyadh — which begins later today — as a turning point on the road of developing and reinforcing relations between the two countries. He said that his country sincerely looks forward to this visit, and that the upcoming talks will expedite the developing and ameliorating Saudi-Iranian relations. In a statement to the newspaper *AL-SHARQ AL-AWSAT*, Tarmi added that the discussions are scheduled to cover the petroleum situations and the unification of positions of the two countries at the OPEC conference.

Meets Sa'ud al-Faysal

GF071720 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1645 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held a meeting at the ministry at 1715 today with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati who is currently visiting the kingdom. The meeting was attended on the Iranian side by Mohammad 'Ali Hadi Najafabadi, member of the Majlis Foreign Policy Committee; Hoseyn Mohammadi [no title as received; Shams Ardakani, adviser to the foreign minister for international affairs; Mohammad Hoseyn Lavsani, director general of political affairs for Africa and Arab countries; and Mohammad Hoseyn Tarmi, Iranian charge d'affaires in the kingdom.

On the Saudi side the meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayan, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; Jamil al-Hujaylan, Saudi ambassador in Paris; Ambassador Isma'il al-Shura, head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Ahmad Mu'amanah, head of the Asia Department at the Foreign Ministry; Marwan al-Rumi, Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran; and a number of officials at the Foreign Ministry.

Answering a question by SPA on the issues which will discussed during the official talks he will hold with the Iranian foreign minister, Foreign Minister His Royal Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal said that the talks will deal with the situation in the region and relations among the region's countries and the joint responsibilities of these countries toward the security and stability of the region. Answering a question on whether the Iraq-Iran war will be among the issues which will be discussed, his royal highness said: It is natural that this issue will discussed in order to put an end to a war between two neighboring Muslim countries. Religion and being neighbors prompt us to exert what we can to bring about a rapid settlement of this war. As you know, the GCC states give priority to this issue in light of the resolutions of the GCC summit conferences.

Second Meeting

GF081417 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1310 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Dec (SPA) — Foreign Minister His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal held a second meeting at his office this morning with Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akbar Velayati, who is currently visiting the Kingdom.

At the meeting Iran was represented by Dr Mohammad 'Ali Hadi Najafabadi, member of the Majlis Foreign Policy Committee; Hoseyn Mohammedi Azar [no title as received]; Shams Ardakani, adviser to the foreign minister for international affairs; Mohammad Hoseyn Lavasani, director general of political affairs for Africa and the Arab countries; and Mohammad Hoseyn Tarmi, Iranian charge d'affaires to the Kingdom.

For Saudi Arabia, the meeting was attended by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Thunayyan, Foreign Ministry under secretary; 'Abd al-Rahman Mansuri, Foreign Ministry under secretary for political affairs; Jamil al-Hujaylan, Saudi ambassador in Paris; Ambassador Isma'il al-Shura, head of the Arab Department at the Foreign Ministry; Ambassador Ahmad Mu'amanah, head of the Asia Department at the Foreign Ministry; Marwan al-Rumi, Saudi charge d'affaires in Tehran; and a number of Foreign Ministry officials.

Received by King Fahd

GF081419 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1335 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Riyadh, 8 Dec (SPA) — His Majesty King Fahd ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz received this afternoon in his office at the Royal Court Iranian Foreign Minister 'Ali Akabar Velayati and the delegation accompanying him.

The audience was attended by His Highness 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, crown prince, deputy prime minister, and commander of the National Guard; His Highness Prince Sultan ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz, second deputy prime minister, minister of defense and aviation, and inspector general; and His Highness Prince Sa'ud al-Faysal, minister of foreign affairs.

Visits Medina

GF081732 Riyadh SPA in Arabic 1650 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Medina, 8 Dec (SPA) — Iranian Foreign Minister Dr 'Ali Akbar Velayati arrived in Medina from Riyadh this evening to visit the Prophet's mosque and pray in it.

He was received by Sa'd al-Nasir al-Sudayri, secretary of the Medina Amirate; Major General Hamad al-'Arifi, Medina police director; and a number of officials.

The Iranian foreign minister visited King Faysal Specialized Hospital and Research Center before he left Riyadh this evening. He toured various sections of the hospital. He expressed admiration for the high standard of health services in the Kingdom.

UAE

Foreign Ministry Denies Presence of U.S. Bases

GF081006 Abu Dhabi Domestic Service in Arabic 0930 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] An official source at the Foreign Ministry has categorically denied, in a statemen to WAM, the reports carried by two Egyptian newspapers yesterday which alleged that there are U.S. bases in the UAE.

The source said that this information is fabricated and has no basis in fact at all. The source added that the UAE is an independent, sovereign country and does not permit the presence of any bases belonging to any foreign country or party on its territory.

The source said that the UAE policy, which is based on nonalignment, is well known and stable and that it proceeds from the basic and constant principles in which it permenantly belives.

PDRY

Al-Dali: U.S. 'Interfering' With Civilian Planes

GF090944 Doha QNA in Arabic 0900 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, 9 Dec (QNA) — PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has said that the U.S. warplanes have been interfering with [tataharrash] Yemeni civilian planes.

In a statement to Kuwaiti newspaper *AL-WATAN* published today he said that the U.S. fighters which take off from the U.S. fleet stationed opposite his country's coasts intercepted civilian planes a month ago near Bab al-Mandib and interfered with them. He pointed out that the U.S. fleets stationed in the Arabian Sea and the Indian Ocean constitute a threat to all countries there and that they interfere with the PDRY from time to time. He contended that the PDRY supports the convocation of the Arab summit without waiting for solutions to secondary differences.

Aden 'Not Intimidated'

LD091018 Kuwait KUNA in English 0900 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 9 (KUNA) — South Yemen's Foreign Minister Dr. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali has revealed that American war jets had been harassing his country's civilian planes near Bab al-Mandib on the southern mouth of the Red Sea and affirmed that Aden would not be intimidated by American threats.

In an interview with *AL-WATAN* newspaper published here today, the minister, who concluded a 24-hour visit to the country, said the American fleets were presently patrolling the Arab Sea and the Indian Ocean and charged that they posed a threat to countries adjacent to these waters.

Dr. Al-Dali did not rule out an Israeli raid on his country and said Tel Aviv would be encouraged by the strategic alliance treaty with the U.S. to carry out such an aggression. Several Israeli officials have threatened recently that they would take a military action against the two Yemens for hosting hundreds of Palestinian commandos who left Beirut following the Israeli invasion of Lebanon in May 1982.

The minister, who arrived here from Khartoum for talks with the deputy premier and foreign minister Sheikh Sabah al-Ahmad, said the strategic alliance treaty between Tel Aviv and Washington was the main threat to the Arab nation and its wealth and urged the Arab governments to close ranks to face such threat.

Talking about the Iraq-Iran war, Dr. Al-Dali said his government was against settlement of disputes by force "especially among the Arab countries or with neighbours. We believe, since the war broke out, that it will not lead to solving the problem but will rather add more complications to it." He pointed out to the huge losses suffered by the two warring countries and said the war must come to a stop and efforts must be escalated by all parties concerned to put an end to the blood letting and to avoid foreign intervention.

Answering a question on the present Arab state of affairs, the South Yemeni minister said his country welcomed any Arab summit to solve outstanding Arab differences and to work out a plan "to confront the Zionist enemy and stop its systematic annexation of Arab territories and expulsion of Arab inhabitants." Dr. al-Dali said his country was for a united Arab stand "which is difficult to reach at present due to the varying political, social and economic set ups. Hence we are looking for other forms to face the Zionist-American challenge like the Steadfastness Front."

The minister reaffirmed South Yemen's support for the Palestine cause and expressed dismay at the present state of dissention within the Palestine Liberation Organisation and appealed for restoring unity of the PLO.

He said Aden's efforts in this respect were continuing but admitted that there were difficulties in convincing the concerned parties to implement a re-unification project sponsored by his country and Algeria.

YAR

President Said Mediating Between Sudan, Ethiopia

GF061108 Doha QNA in Arabic 0845 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 6 Dec (QNA) — Press reports here today state that a joint move is being made by King Husayn of Jordan and YAR President 'Ali 'Abdallah Salih to reconcile Sudan and Ethiopia as a first step toward solving the problem of southern Sudan and establishing normal relations between the two countries. Quoting reliable sources, the newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* notes that points of view are now being explored through diplomatic channels to reach the model way for the Jordanian-YAR move. The USSR role can be used in this move because of the close friendship linking Moscow and Addis Ababa and because of the growing relations between Sudan and the USSR.

Ghali 'Never' Considered War With Libya

AU061527 Rome ANSA in English 1510 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text](ANSA) Rome, December 6 — Egypt's move to reinforce troops along the Libyan border in the aftermath of the Egyptair hijacking to Valletta was taken for precautionary purposes, Egyptian Foreign Minister Butrus Ghali said in an interview published in Italy today.

"We never, I repeat never, thought about declaring war (on Libya)," Ghali stressed in the statement carried by Milan's *CORRIERE DELLA SERA*.

"We have no diplomatic relations with Tripoli," the diplomat recalled while confirming that several Egyptian experts work in Libya.

"We are opposed to de-stabilizing policies in Africa and other parts of the world," he stressed and reiterated that his government was "ready" to hold talks with Libyan authorities.

Ghali was asked if the Cairo government had proof that Libya was involved in the Egyptair hijacking, which ended November 23 with the death of 59 people.

"We have some evidence, and we are working to complete the picture," he answered.

Rushdi Says Palestinians Hijacked Airliner

NC062017 Cairo MENA in Arabic 2005 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text]Cairo, 6 Dec (MENA)— Interior Minister Ahmad Rushdi affirmed in statement to *AKHBAR AL-YAWM*, which will be published tomorrow, Saturday, that the hijackers of the Egyptian plane to Malta were four Palestinians who carried forged passports. Rushdi pointed out that investigations have proved this. The interior minister also affirmed that there were no Egyptians among the hijackers.

Caller Threatens Attacks on Egyptian Embassies

NC070718 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 0615 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] An unidentified person claiming to be speaking for the Egypt Liberation Organization contacted us last night. He read a statement violently attacking Egyptian President Husni Mubarak, holding him responsible for those who died in the Egyptian airliner incident and denying Libya's involvement in this matter. The statement called for the release of prisoners in Egypt and for the abolition of the agreements among Egypt, the United States, and Israel. Attacks on Egyptian embassies were also threatened.

Nuclear Reactor To Be Built With Iraq, Pakistan

LD091042 Kuwait KUNA in English 1002 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 9 (KUNA) — Iraq has lately joined a nuclear cooperation program, which groups Egypt and Pakistan, according to a press report Monday.

Daily *AL-RA'Y AL-'AAM* quoted close sources to the Egyptian Government as saying that a charter on this program was drafted in Cairo, Baghdad and Islamabad and will be signed within two weeks.

The sources added that the nuclear cooperation between the three countries "includes the establishment of an experimental nuclear reactor in Al-Wadi Al-Jadid in Egypt."

"A Cairo-based special authority for nuclear safety will be established by the three countries," it noted.

An institute for nuclear radiation will be established and will include Iraqi, Egyptian and Pakistani experts who will make research for the nuclear program, the sources said.

The sources claimed that the Egyptian-Iraqi-Pakistani nuclear cooperation "comes in retaliation to an Indian-Israeli nuclear cooperation, which was revealed lately."

Abazah Meets With Iraqi Nuclear Delegation

NC061729 Cairo Domestic Service in Arabic 1600 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Engineer Mahir Abazah, minister of electricity and energy, today met with a delegation from the Iraqi Nuclear Energy Organization currently visiting Cairo. They discussed ways of bolstering bilateral technical cooperation in the peaceful use of nuclear energy. They also discussed the exchange of expertise and information in this field. The Iraqi delegation will hold further talks with experts from the Egyptian Nuclear Energy Organization in order to lay the foundation for such cooperation.

U.S. Anti-Terrorist Experts Train Forces

GF070703 Abu Dhabi WAM in Arabic 0555 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Abu Dhabi, 7 Dec (WAM) — The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD* today said that three U.S. experts in fighting terrorism are training special Egyptian forces in the methods of fighting terrorism and plane hijackings.

The paper adds that Washington is training similar forces in 12 other countries.

Communiques, Statements on War Operations

Maritime Target Hit 7 Dec

JN081739 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,046 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 8 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. Iraqi progress is on the increase. God willing, Iraq will continue to be strong and impregnable through the wisdom of its leadership and the resolve of its men. The Iraqi forces ae daily achieving decisive victories. Our enemies will only face ignominious, final defeat, God willing.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. In order to tear up enemy remnants and destroy its equipment, hardware, infantry positions, gun emplacements, and vehicles, our hero eagles of the air continued to launch their destructive raids, which reached 160, during which they inflicted massive losses on enemy concentrations and scored direct and accurate hits on their targets. Columns of smoke and flames were seen billowing from the targets which were hit by our fighters in the II, III, and VI Army Corps sectors. Our pilots returned safely to base with the exception of one plane which fell on enemy territory. We hold the Iranian side responsible for the pilot's life.

2. The great eagles of Iraq launched a successful raid on a large maritime target near the Iranian coast at 2145 [1845 GMT] yesterday. Having scored an accurate, effective hit, they returned to the homeland under God's care.

3. A heroic force of our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris attacked enemy positions opposite our positions and clashed with the enemy using various weapons. Our force destroyed a boat and killed all its occupants. The force returned to the positions from which it started the attack safe and triumphant, praise be to God. Elsewhere in the same sector, an enemy raft and an infantry position were burned. God bless the VI Army Corps men.

4. An enemy force attempted to approach our positions in the I Army Corps northern sector, but our fighters opened fire and forced it to flee.

5. Six infantry positions were destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector, three boats and one observation point were destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah, and one ammunition dump was destroyed in front of the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan.

6. Escaping the regime of the charlatan Iranian ruling clique, new groups of Iranian civilians sought refuge with our forces at the front. They were safely evacuated to the rear.

7. The forces of tyranny and aggression shelled Al-Faw city with long-range artillery.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 8 December 1985

Cypriot Vessel Hit 7 Dec

NC081450 Paris AFP in English 1430 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Athens, Dec 8 (AFP) — A Cypriot tanker was hit by an Exocet missile fired by an Iraqi warplane in the Gulf late yesterday, the Greek Merchant Marine Ministry said today.

The 15,300-tonne tanker *Polis*, which was left with a one-metre (yard) gash in its hull, was able to continue its journey from Iran's main Khark Island oil terminal to the Sirri Island terminal in the southern Gulf, the ministry said. None of the 34-strong crew was injured in the attack.

Earlier a military spokesman in Baghdad said Iraqi planes hit a "large naval target," a term usually meaning a tanker, in the Gulf off the coast of Iran last night. Independent maritime sources had picked up no distress signals, suggesting the vessel was an Iranian or Iranian-chartered tanker, which maintain radio silence if hit. Baghdad yesterday reported its aircraft had attacked Khark Island for the 48th time since August 15, and had also attacked two military camps in western Iran.

Planes Raid Khark 7 Dec

JN071752 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,045 issued by the Armed Forces General Command on 7 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. To make the despotic clique ruling Iran fully realize Iraq's strength, our valiant Armed Forces, which have faith in God, in the Arab nation's mission, and in the principles of the glorious 17-30 July revolution, are daily proving through able and courageous deeds and outstanding performance that they are always ready to repulse and destroy aggression at any place and at any time.

The following is a roundup of activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. From the premise of our legitimate right to force the Iranian regime to pay the price of aggression and its insistence on prolonging it; on the road to enhancing victory and bringing peace opportunities closer by inflicting the heaviest losses in life, equipment, and vital installations on the despotic regime; and as an expression of Iraq's capability and the defeat of the Iranian aggressor regime when confronted by our strength, which is ever increasing, thanks to God and our wise leadership, our heroic Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 1130 today, the brave eagles of the air carried out a new raid on Khark Island facilities, scoring accurate hits and setting their targets on fire.

b. At 1250 today, our brave eagles, using a large number of aircraft, carried out a fierce and devastating raid on Hamid

camp. The eagles of the air pounced on their targets, sowing destruction and damage and inflicting heavy losses in enemy equipment and personnel.

c. At 1313 today, our brave eagles carried out a devastating raid on ('Ayn Khosh) camp, inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy.

After carrying out all these missions, our brave eagles safely returned to the homeland, bringing tidings of victory. May God bless the men. We thank Him for this victory. Proceed to wipe out our renegade enemies, the advocates of war and those who have base designs.

2. The brave eagles of Iraq continued their successful raids on enemy troop concentrations, personnel positions, and equipment opposite our positions in the III Army Corps sector, the IV Army Corps sector, and the VI Army Corps sector, scoring destructive hits and inflicting heavy losses in life and equipment on the enemy. They carried out a total of 118 combat missions after which they safely and triumphantly returned to base, under God's protection and guidance.

3. Our forward units, using artillery and other types of weapons, pounded enemy positions, vehicular movements, and engineering works in the sectors of operation. Our units inflicted the following losses on the enemy:

a. One ammunition dump and one vehicle carrying a 106 mm gun were destroyed in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris.

b. Two enemy excavators were destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

c. One boat was destroyed in the III Army Corps sector east of Basrah.

d. One personnel shelter was destroyed in the I Army Corps northern sector.

4. The criminal enemy forces shelled Mandali environs with long-range artillery.

5. Escaping the sanguinary regime ruling Iran, new groups of Iranian military and civilians, including an Iranian family; sought refuge with our forward units at the battlefront. They were all safely evacuated to the rear.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 7 Dec 1985

Khark, Hamid Camp Raided 6 Dec

JN061728 Baghdad Voice of the Masses in Arabic 1700 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Communique No 2,044 issued by Armed Forces General Command on 6 December 1985]

[Text] In the name of God, the merciful, the compassionate. The despotic clique, which insists on the policy of war and aggression, must bear responsibility for its crime. Our heroic fighters will continue to deal annihilating blows to its installations and remnants, God willing.

The following is a roundup of our units' activities for yesterday evening and today:

1. As long as the Khomeyniite enemy insists on continuing the war and refuses to yield to the logic of peace, we will continue to tell it through capable action that we will destroy its remnants and resources wherever they exist. Accordingly, our gigantic Air Force carried out the following missions:

a. At 0900 [0600 GMT] today several of our planes carried out a bold and devastating raid on the Hamid camp, which is used by the enemy to assemble its forces. Our planes pounded their targets in the camp and set them on fire. They also killed a large number of enemy troops and destroyed their equipment.

b. At 1050 today our planes carried out a bold and successful raid on Khark Island installations, accurately hitting their targets and setting them on fire.

After carrying out these two missions, our heroic hawks returned to the homeland with their aircraft both safe and triumphant under God's care and protection. God bless the brave hawks of the air. Praised be God for His support.

2. Our bold aircraft launched violent, devastating raids on enemy remnants and troop concentrations opposite our units in the sector east of Basrah, scoring accurate and effective hits and inflicting large losses in men and equipment. After carrying out their duty with accuracy and efficiency, the valiant hawks of the air returned safely to base with their aircraft, praise be to God.

3. A heroic force from our units in the IV Army Corps sector east of Maysan carried out a bold raid on enemy positions facing it. In a short, resolute assault, the force clashed with the enemy, destroying several positions and killing their occupants. The force returned safely and triumphantly to base, praised to God.

4. A brave force from our units in the VI Army Corps sector east of the Tigris raided enemy positions and managed to destroy three rafts. The force then returned safely to base, praise be to God. Elsewhere in the same sector, another raft was destroyed and its occupants killed.

5. One personnel shelter was destroyed in the II Army Corps central sector and one infantry position was destroyed in the VII Army Corps sector.

[Signed] The Armed Forces General Command, 6 December 1985

King Husayn, Al-Asad To Meet 'This Month'

JN071518 Paris Radio Monte Carlo in Arabic
1500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] An authoritative source in Amman has said that Jordan's King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad will meet in Damascus this month in order to endorse the reconciliation which began in September. The aforementioned Jordanian source explained that Syrian Prime Minister 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, who will visit Jordan in the next few days, will convey to the Jordanian king an invitation to visit Damascus.

Syria's Al-Kasm To Visit Amman This Week

JN051321 Amman AKHBAR AL-USBU' in Arabic
5 Dec 85 pp 1, 39

[Text] At the invitation of Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i, Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm will arrive in Amman next week on a visit of several days to Jordan during which he will hold talks with senior Jordanian officials on bolstering and promoting bilateral relations, increasing trade and industrial exchange, and studying the achievements of joint companies as well as the services they offer to the citizens of the two fraternal countries.

During the talks, the latest developments in the Arab arena, as well as the efforts being exerted to hold an international conference to establish peace in the region, will be discussed. The arrangements for the summit meeting between His Majesty King Husayn and Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad, which will take place before the end of this month, will also be discussed during the visit.

Dr al-Kasm's visit to Jordan comes as a result of the efforts exerted by the committee entrusted with clearing the Arab air headed by Saudi Crown Prince 'Abdallah ibn 'Abd al-'Aziz.

During his meeting with the Senate president and members a few days ago, Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i announced that Dr al-Kasm will arrive in Amman soon to continue discussing the promotion of relations between the two fraternal countries on the path of establishing Arab solidarity.

The meetings will be preceded by the signing of an agreement between Amman and Damascus which will connect the town of Dar'a and southern Syria to the Jordanian national grid. This constitutes an important step on the path of joint economic cooperation between the two fraternal countries.

Husayn Reaffirms 'Total Support' for Iraq

JN072023 Amman Television Service in English
2000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn held a telephone conversation with Iraqi President Saddam Husayn in which he expressed Jordan's denunciation and condemnation of Iran's aggressive intentions and provocative statements made recently by the Iranian regime. His majesty reaffirmed Jordan's total support for Iraq in its legitimate defense of its territory, people, and the whole Arab nation. His majesty praised the people's army, expressing his deep confidence in their ability of defending and destroying any new Iranian aggression in the same capability, efficiency, and courage with which they crushed all the previous attempts aimed at Iraqi Arab identity, sovereignty, and cohesion.

Iraqi President Saddam Husayn thanked his majesty and the Jordanian people for their sincere brotherly feelings and honorable national stand, reassuring his majesty that Iraq will remain as ever an Arab barrier in the face of all those who harbor sinister intentions and that the Iraqi Army and people will foil and crush with all pride and might any aggression which Tehran's rulers or men may dream of.

FRG Defense Official, Delegation Arrive for Visit

JN071853 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Dr Lothar Ruehl, FRG state secretary of defense, and the accompanying delegation arrived in Amman this afternoon on an official visit to Jordan lasting several days. During this visit he will meet with a number of senior officials and visit a number of military sites and cultural places. He was received by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the Jordanian Air Force commander, the FRG ambassador in Amman, and FRG Embassy staff.

King, Officials Meet With Ruehl

JN081335 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received FRG State Secretary of the Defense Ministry Dr Lother Ruehl at the Royal Hashemite Court this afternoon. During the meeting, they reviewed bilateral issues.

Zayd al-Rifa'i, the prime minister and defense minister, also received in his office at the Prime Ministry at noon today Dr Lothar Ruehl, who is on an official visit to Jordan.

Lieutenant General al-Sharif Zayd ibn Shakir, commander in chief of the Jordanian Armed Forces, received the FRG state secretary in his office this morning. They discussed a number of issues of mutual interest. The meeting was attended by Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fathi Abu Talib, the FRG ambassador, the military attache in Amman, and members of the guest delegation.

ICO Secretary General Pirzada Arrives 6 Dec

JN061850 Amman Television Service in Arabic
1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada arrived in Amman this afternoon on a visit that will last several days during which he will meet with a number of officials.

Pirzada stated that there is effective cooperation and coordination between Jordan and the ICO thanks to His Majesty King Husayn's constructive and praiseworthy efforts. He added that the coming conference of Islamic foreign ministers to be held in Morocco at the beginning of next month will discuss many issues, particularly the Middle East, Afghanistan, Jerusalem, and the Iraqi-Iranian war.

On Islamic efforts to end the Iraq-Iran war, Pirzada said: The Islamic Good Offices Committee led by the Gambian president is exerting its utmost efforts to end the war.

Pirzada was received at the airport by Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri, the protocol chief at the Foreign Ministry, and the Pakistani ambassador in Amman.

Meets King, Senate President

JN081322 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] His Majesty King Husayn received ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada at the Royal Hashemite Court at noon today. They comprehensively reviewed the Islamic countries' current issues. His Majesty King Husayn affirmed Jordan's continuous support for the ICO and its effective role in achieving cooperation and integration among the Islamic countries in a way that fulfills the wishes and aspirations of the fraternal Islamic peoples. His majesty explained the peace endeavors in the Middle East and the efforts Jordan is exerting out of its firm pan-Arab principles to achieve a just, honorable settlement of the Palestine question. His Highness Crown Prince Hasan and Chief of the Royal Hashemite Court Marwan al-Qasim attended the meeting.

Senate President Ahmad al-Lawzi has stressed the important role Jordan is playing under His Majesty King Husayn in serving Islam, as well as his majesty's continued care, out of deep sincerity and faith, for Islamic interests. During his meeting with the ICO secretary general today, the Senate president explained the continuous Israeli practices aimed at Judaizing the occupied Arab territories, foremost being Holy Jerusalem, as well as emptying the territories of their legitimate inhabitants and disavowing their legitimate rights to their homeland and holy places. He reviewed Jordan's march under His Majesty King Husayn and its sincere support for the good efforts the ICO is exerting for the sake of preserving Islam's principles and message and building strong relations among the Islamic countries. He pointed to the extent of danger posed by the continuation of war between Iraq and Iran, which requires the embodiment of the Muslims' will to stop the Iranian aggression on Iraq, putting an end to this conflict by peaceful means, guaranteeing noninterference in internal affairs as a mutual stand between the two countries in accordance with the Muslims' interest, and preserving their international status and cultural role toward themselves and all mankind. The Senate president also expressed his hope that the ICO efforts will be fruitful in ending the Gulf war that only serves the enemies of the Islamic nation.

Meets Al-Rifa'i, Al-Masri

JN071310 Amman Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Amman — Prime Minister Zayd al-Rifa'i this morning received ICO Secretary General Sharifuddin Pirzada, who is currently visiting Jordan. During the meeting, the prime minister stressed the Jordanian Government's eagerness for effective cooperation and coordination with the ICO in order to fulfill the noble, sublime objectives to which the Islamic peoples aspire. They also reviewed the latest efforts by the Good Offices Committee of the ICO to end the Iraq-Iran war, which has exhausted Arab and Islamic potential and resources in both Iraq and Iran. They stressed the need to exert every effort to end this destructive war between the two Muslim countries.

During the meeting they also discussed various issues of interest to the Islamic world, ways to attain all that is beneficial to the Islamic peoples, and the fulfillment of their hopes of progress and prosperity. They also discussed the preparations for the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference to be held in Morocco early next month. Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri attended the meeting.

Foreign Minister Tahir al-Masri also met with Sharifuddin Pirzada today and discussed with him the agenda of the Islamic countries foreign ministers conference and other matters related to supporting the steadfastness of citizens in the occupied territories, particularly Jerusalem, as well as the issue of the occupied Arab territories' exposure to plundering, Judaization, and the expulsion of inhabitants from their homes.

USSR Ambassador on Geneva Summit, Middle East

JN091120 Amman AL-DUSTUR in Arabic
9 Dec 85 pp 1, 19

[Text] Amman —*AL-DUSTUR* —Aleksandr Zinchuk, the USSR ambassador in Amman, met with Jordanian journalists at his residence last night where cordial talks took place on the occasion of the ambassador's assumption of his post.

The ambassador briefed the journalists on the Geneva summit between Mikhail Gorbachev and Ronald Reagan from a Soviet viewpoint. He said that the summit succeeded in acquainting each side with the other's viewpoint, but did not change these viewpoints. The two sides agreed to work to prevent a nuclear war and military superiority. They also agreed to exert efforts to reduce nuclear armament and on the general and comprehensive danger of chemical weapons.

Ambassador Zinchuk said that Gorbachev reviewed the Middle East issue, insisting on the need to convene an international conference to be attended by all the concerned parties, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He also insisted on Israel's withdrawal to 1967 borders.

The ambassador said that the U.S. stand on the other hand centered on holding direct negotiations between Israel and the Arab countries. He said that it was agreed to refer the Middle

East issue for discussion at the conference to be held later between the USSR and the U.S. foreign ministers.

The ambassador said that the Iraq-Iran war issue was discussed within the framework of the regional issues. However, it was not discussed in detail and discussion was referred to the two foreign ministers.

The USSR ambassador said that his country severed relations with Israel for known reasons and that his country's declared and known policy is that these relations will not be restored until Israel removes the reasons which made the USSR sever these relations, headed by Israel's withdrawal from the territories it occupied in 1967.

The USSR ambassador called for unifying Arab stands and ranks. He noted increased Arab support for holding an international conference on the Middle East to be attended by all the concerned sides, including the PLO, the sole legitimate representative of the Palestinian people. He said that any separate or direct negotiations would not be in the Arabs' favor because they will not lead to the aspired just, comprehensive, and durable peace in the Middle East.

Somali Minister Conveys Siad Barre Message to King

JN031930 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] His Majesty King Husayn received Somali Minister of State for Foreign Affairs Mohamed Ali Hamud at the Royal Hashemite Court this evening. The Somali minister conveyed to his majesty a message from Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre on development in the area and bilateral relations. Royal Court Chief Marwan al-Qasim attended the meeting.

Departs 4 Dec

JN051002 Amman PETRA-JNA in Arabic 0930 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Amman, 5 Dec (PETRA) — Mohamed Ali Hamud, Somali Minister of state for foreign affairs, left Amman last night following a 3-day visit to Jordan during which he met with His Majesty King Husayn and conveyed to him a message from His Excellency Somali President Mohamed Siad Barre dealing with the developments in the region and relations between the two fraternal countries. He also met with a number of senior officials in the public and private sectors. Discussions focused on bilateral relations and issues of mutual concern, particularly pertaining to the promotion of economic cooperation and the increase of trade exchange between the two countries.

Prince Hasan Visits Sweden, Meets With Olof Palme

For coverage of Crown Prince Hasan's visit to Sweden, including his meeting with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme, see the Nordic Affairs section of the 5 December Western Europe *DAILY REPORT*.

Returns to Amman 5 Dec

JN051846 Amman Television Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Their Highnesses Prince Hasan and Princess Tharwat returned to Amman this evening following a 3-day official visit to Sweden. During the visit, his highness held official talks with Swedish Prime Minister Olof Palme and senior Swedish officials.

Trade Minister Al-Mu'ashshir Returns From SFRY

JN071048 Amman AL-RA'Y in Arabic 7 Dec 85 p 2

[Text] Amman — PETRA — Dr Raja'i al-Mu'ashshir, minister of supply, industry, and trade, and his delegation returned to Amman the day before yesterday after a visit of several days to the SFRY. During the visit, Al-Mu'ashshir held talks on trade, economic, and technical issues with SFRY officials and led the Jordanian side to the meetings of the Jordanian-SFRY joint committee which concluded its work there recently.

Dr al-Mu'ashshir stated that the talks were comprehensive and dealt with all areas of cooperation between the two countries. He added that it has been agreed that the SFRY will purchase 550,000 tons of phosphate, 50,000 tons of potash, 25,000 tons of fertilizers, and 5,000 tons of aluminum fluoride worth $20 million. Jordan will ship these products in 1986. Dr al-Mu'ashshir said that the potash, fertilizers, and aluminum fluoride will reach SFRY markets for the first time. He added that these quantities may be increased if some Jordanian projects are given to the SFRY.

The Jordanian minister said that it was agreed to establish a trade center between the two countries to deal with other consumer goods. This trade center will begin its work soon. Financial arrangements will be made to facilitate and increase trade, he said.

Dr al-Mu'ashshir said it was agreed that a meeting would be held between Jordanian and SFRY companies to exchange Jordanian fruits and vegetables for SFRY foodstuffs.

Regarding economic cooperation, it was agreed that the SFRY will participate in some of the projects of the coming 5-year plan. The SFRY noted that it has completed a study on the economic advantages of a joint project to manufacture electrical equipment. It was also agreed that those concerned with tourism and technical cooperation in both countries will hold a meeting to study the possibility of finding methods to strengthen those relations and make them succeed so that they will lead to positive and quick results.

Dr al-Mu'ashshir said that a practical executive program was set to follow up these decisions and make sure that they are on the right path of implementation.

The under secretary of the Ministry of Industry and Trade and representatives of the Ministries of Industry, Trade, and Planning returned with Dr Al-Mu'ashshir.

Birri on Possible Release of Kidnapped Frenchmen

NC071425 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] To clarify the issue of the two kidnapped Frenchmen: Nabih Birri, minister of state for the south and reconstruction, this afternoon pledged to intensify his efforts to ensure the release of all the kidnapped persons in Lebanon, particularly the kidnapped French citizens, Jean-Paul Kauffman and Michel Seurat. Minister Birri hinted that their release might take piace at Christmas, the day when Jesus Christ, the prophet of love and messenger of peace, was born.

Minister Birri disclosed that the French Ministry of External Relations had pl[illegible]an influential role in bringing about the release of Tony Abu Ghanim, who along with Na'imah Hashim, was kept in 'Atlit prison following the American airliner incident.

UN Soldiers Kidnapped; Robbers' Release Demanded

NC072216 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
2015 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Gunmen kidnapped two Finnish soldiers who work at UNIFIL headquarters in Bi'r Hasan this afternoon. The kidnappers are demanding the release of As'ad Sadiq Amhaz and his brother 'Ali who were arrested by 6th Brigade men while robbing the I'timad Bank in West Beirut.

'Observers' Released

NC080604 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
0530 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] A source at UNIFIL's Finnish contingent command has stated that two Finnish observers [as heard], who had been kidnapped and held for 8 hours yesterday, were released yesterday evening.

The same source said that gunmen had kidnapped the two Finnish observers on Verdun Street yesterday afternoon as they were traveling in their car.

Finnish Military Chiefs Comment

LD081810 Helsinki Domestic Service in Finnish
1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Interview with Colonel Matti Skytta, chief of the Finnish Ministry of Defense Military Bureau on 8 December; place not given; recorded — and remarks made by Colonel Venni Hakala, commander of the UN Finnish Battalion in Beirut, in a live studio telephone hook-up on 8 December conducted by Harri Korppo]

[Text] The two Finnish UN soldiers who were held hostage were released unharmed late yesterday evening in Beirut. At the time of the abduction, Sergeants (Arto Kolari) and (Kyosti Riihela) were in civilian clothes. The UN Office at the Ministry of Defense gave assurances that the abduction was in no way directed against Finnish peace-keeping forces. The abductors had tried to rob a bank and released the Finns after the Lebanese Army handed over one of the arrested bank robbers to the Shi'ite Muslim Amal organization [word indistinct]. Harri Korppo interviewed the chief of the Ministry of Defense Military Bureau.

[Korppo] Colonel Matti Skytta, how did this abduction happen?

[Skytta] In Beirut the Finnish Battalion [word indistinct] Patrol Division, the so-called UNIFIL house. Sergeant (Riihela) and (Kolari), members of the Patrol Division, were out for dinner on their own free time in civilian clothes, traveling by taxi in the town. Then the car ran out of gas and pulled over to the side of the road. At this point, four men arrived on the scene and, threatening with weapons, took the Finns with them to a cellar in a house.

In the cellar, they were deprived of their personal effects, their ID's, and their identity was checked. During interrogation the abductors went a couple of times to call a number given by the sergeants; for security reasons, the Finns carry the UNIFIL house telephone number with them. When their identity had been checked, their treatment also changed. These hostages were moved to a flat in a block. They were very well treated and given such things as coffee and videos to pass the time; they were told that a mistake had been made and that they would soon be released. That is what happened; later in the evening they were taken to a car and then to the vicinity of UNIFIL house.

[Korppo] So it appears that the abductors' intention was not geared at Finnish UN troops in particular?

[Skytta] Not in particular; these sergeants were in civilian clothes, and it was not directed against the Finnish Battalion. They just happened to be there.

[Korppo] Who were the abductors?

[Skytta] According to information we have received, the abductors had tried to rob a bank earlier. They failed, and at the time, one of the robbers was jailed. The abductors did not belong to any group but were a gang of robbers.

[Korppo] Does this abduction somehow reflect the situation at the moment in Beirut?

[Skytta] It generally reflects the unrest prevailing all over Lebanon, but I would like to emphasize that this encounter was not part of the internecine activity.

[Korppo] Colonel Matti Skytta, have all possible measures been taken to prevent abductions among the UN troops?

[Skytta] At UNIFIL house the Finnish Patrol Division they have been given very precise security instructions, such as not going out alone, dressing in civilian clothes, and even in town going out only at certain hours during the day. These instructions are based on practice, on experience. These men were out for dinner. The aim is to try and tighten these instructions, in so far as they can be tightened any further. Security must be observed in the best possible way.

[Korppo] In this case there was no breaking of the rules?

[Skytta] They were not broken in any way; these sergeants were acting perfectly in accordance with instructions. They were in civilian clothes because experience tells us that it is safer to go out in civilian clothes than in uniform.

[Announcer] Colonel Venni Hakala, commander of the UN Finnish Battalion, also says that after this abduction, there will be efforts to tighten security instructions for the Finnish UN troops:

[Hakala] This of course means tightening our security instructions, because this is the first time that men were taken hostage in the Beirut area. There were attempted attacks earier but [words indistinct] All cases will be dealt with in detail and instructions will be drawn up as to how [words indistinct] these cases, and how to act, because this [words indistinct] quite important.

Birri Says National Union Front 'Ended'
NC071540 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1515 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Minister Nabih Birri has stated that the National Union Front has failed because it was founded on incorrect bases. He emphasized that the front has ended, and added: It may even have been stillborn.

Birri explained that the difference in opinion between the Progressive Socialist Party and Amal Movement centers on the issues of legitimate security, the evacuees, and the coastal road.

Israeli Gunships Attack Southern Town 6 Dec
NC061417 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1400 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Israeli gunships conducted a combing operation in the town of Yatar with heavy machineguns at 1325 today. One of the gunships dropped a missile on the western part of the town, and the subsequent explosion forced the peasants to flee. Reports on the details of the operation are not yet available.

'Fierce' Fighting Breaks Out in Beirut 6 Dec
NC061912 Beirut Domestic Service in Arabic
1900 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A security source said a short while ago that fierce fighting has been raging along the southern suburb combat lines, as well as on the Old Sidon Road, in Galerie Sim'an, and along the Al-Hayat lines since 2015. Heavy- and light-caliber weapons are being used in the fighting. Residential areas opposite the combat lines are being hit by mortar shells.

Fighting Abates 6 Dec
NC061939 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic
1915 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The clashes which broke out at about 2015 today along the line extending from Al-Tayyunah to Mar Mikha'il have abated. Some RPG'S and medium- and light-caliber automatic weapons were used in these clashes. Four mortar shells fired from Al-Raml al-'Ali fell in 'Ayn al-Rummanah. The army positions in Galerie Sim'an, Al-Hayat hospital, Sannin, and Al-Matahin also came under shellfire and automatic weapon fire.

Meanwhile, an explosive charge went off in the Tariq al-Jadidah area in West Beirut this evening, causing material damage to nearby shops and vehicles.

DFLP Claims 2 Israelis Killed 9 December
NC091008 Paris AFP in English 0958 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Beirut, Dec 9 (AFP) — The Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP] said today at least two Israelis were killed when one of its commando units was intercepted by Israeli troops north of Israel's border with Lebanon.

It said the commando had taken two Israelis hostage in a car when they were stopped at an Israeli Army checkpoint.

The two hostages were killed in the ensuing shoot-out and several soldiers were wounded or killed, it claimed.

Afterwards the Israeli Army sent in helicopters and cordoned off the sector and three members of the commando were injured and taken prisoner, the communique said.

Embassy in Kuwait Denies Report on Talks With Egypt
LD081142 Kuwait KUNA in English 1012 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kuwait, Dec 8 (KUNA) — Syria has strongly denied Sunday Kuwaiti press reports that Cairo has imposed certain conditions on Damascus to wipe out strained relations between them prior to a joint search for a settlement to the Middle East question.

In a denial letter published today by *AL-RA'Y Al-'AMM*, the Syrian Embassy here vehemently denied what the paper released of recent mediation by a third country seeking to defreeze the strain in the relation between Cairo and Damascus.

The embassy retierated that the Syrian condition for reconciliation with Egypt and its return to the Arab world entails that "Cairo shall cancel the Camp David agreement with Israel and resume struggle against continuous Israeli Zionist aggression on Arabs".

Regarding Egyptian conditions on Syria, the embassy said whatever conditions were mentioned in the paper are absolutely false and were aimed at liquidating the Syrian principled heroic stand against Zionist imperialist hegemony in the region.

AL-RA'Y AL-'AMM newspaper Saturday quoted Egyptian sources described as very close to the government, as saying that intensive contacts were held recently between Egypt and Syria through an unnamed third mediator country.

The sources indicated that Cairo has imposed two conditions on Damascus in order to improve their tense relations. One of those conditions is that Syria should change its pro-stand on the Iraq-Iran war or at least take a neutral one. The other condition is that the Syrian authorities must improve their relations with the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership represented by Yasir 'Arafat.

Prime Minister To Visit Jordan 'Tuesday'
LD081422 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1310 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Amman, 8 Dec (KUNA) — An official source stated here today that the Syrian Prime Minister Dr 'Abd al-Ra'uf al-Kasm, will visit Jordan on Tuesday. The source told a KUNA correspondent in Amman that a Syrian delegation which includes a number of Syrian ministers and senior officials will accompany Dr al-Kasm in this visit.

The source has pointed out that the extensive talks which will be held between the Jordanian and the Syrian sides and which will be led by the prime ministers of Jordan and Syria, will deal with various issues between the two countries. The talks will also deal with a review of the development of the situation on the Arab arena in general and the bilateral relations in particular.

Dr al-Kasm will meet King Husayn of Jordan during this visit and will convey to him a message from the Syrian President Hafiz al-Asad.

'Intelligence Men' Raid DFLP Centers in Damascus
NC071036 Beirut Voice of Lebanon in Arabic 1015 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Diplomatic sources have told the Voice of Lebanon that Syrian intelligence men have raided several Palestinian centers in Damascus and its suburbs in the past 24 hours. The centers belong to the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine [DFLP], which is led by Nayif Hawatimah. The Syrian intelligence men seized all the telecommunications equipment in these centers.

Sierra Leone Foreign Minister Departs 6 Dec
JN061639 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 1615 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Damascus — Sierra Leonean Foreign Minister Abdul Karim Koroma left Damascus this afternoon following a 3-day visit to Syria during which he met with President Hafiz al-Asad. He was seen off at Damascus International Airport by Foreign Minister Faruq al-Shar' and the ministry's chief of protocol. Also seeing him off was a gathering of students from Sierra Leone and some African countries studying at Syrian universities.

TISHRIN on Impending Agreement in Lebanon
JN090646 Damascus Domestic Service in Arabic 0445 GMT 9 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] Under the headline "Toward Accord and Security" *TISHRIN* says: If things proceed as planned in Lebanon, a stage of security relaxations will begin this week that will pave the way for political relaxations whether within the national ranks or between them and the Lebanese parties which have an influence on the ground. Beirut reports speak about reaching a final concept on the formation of the security force that will be entrusted with controlling security in West Beirut after this part of Beirut has been transformed into a bleeding wound whose negative effects have had their impact on the political and security march in Lebanon and have nearly made the Lebanese despair of ever reaching a solution and ending the crisis.

TISHRIN concludes by saying that at the beginning of the new security march, one must be wary of and alert to agents. *TISHRIN* says: Now that Lebanon appears to be once again at the threshold of a political and security solution, one cannot ignore the role Israel's agents could assume to directly obstruct the march of security and salvation. One also cannot ignore the U.S. role of sabotage which could be reenergized with Lebanon's closing in on the solution that is based on the Syrian Arab option. This imposes a duty on all the parties concerned with national accord and Lebanon's future to exert double efforts and to benefit from the hand that Syria extends to Lebanon and from Syria's insistence to extricate Lebanon from the dilemma and help it in regaining its vitality and its national and pan-Arab role.

Peres: Likud Faces Tabah Decision, Crisis Possible

TA080918 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 8 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aliza Wallach]

[Text] Prime Minister Shim'on Peres believes that the various issues being clarified between Israel and Egypt are ripe for conclusions, and if the Likud does not assist in this process in the very near future the Labor Party will have to consider whether to bring about a government crisis over this.

At a meeting with members of the public body Citizens For the Alignment held on Thursday evening in the home of Attorney Yig'al Arnon, the prime minister said the clarifications between Israel and Egypt regarding such disputed issues as the return of the Egyptian ambassador to Israel, the normalization of relations between the two countries, and a solution to the Tabah problem through arbitration, had reached the final stage.

Peres said that next week, or at most within 10 days, the Likud would be asked to decide whether it agrees to the possible conclusion of the matter. If the Likud insists on its refusal, the prime minister stressed, a decision will be required as to whether it is worth bringing about a government crisis because of the contradictory views of the Likud and the Alignment.

Shamir Maintains Tabah Position

TA091122 Tel Aviv DAVAR in Hebrew 9 Dec 85 p 1

[Report by 'Aliza Wallach]

[Text] Vice Prime Minister Yitzhaq Shamir adheres to his position that the Tabah problem should be solved through conciliation and that Israel should not surrender to Egypt's demand for arbitration on this issue.

Shamir reacted to the report published in *DAVAR* yesterday that in a private meeting at the end of last week Prime Minister Peres said that all disputed issues with Egypt are ripe for conclusion and that if the Likud does not change its stance the Labor Party will consider the possibility of a government crisis on this basis. Shamir confidants told *DAVAR* that the stance of Vice Prime Minister Shamir and the Likud is that concession on the arbitration matter would encourage the Egyptians to pose new conditions in the future for the promotion of relations with Israel, and that there would be no limit to their demands.

"The Likud's firm stance on the implementation of all clauses of the peace treaty with Egypt is a contribution rather than an obstacle," the Shamir confidants said. "In his concession on the matter of arbitration Peres is playing into the Egyptians' hands, encouraging them to pose additional conditions, and weakening the peace treaty."

Regarding a possible crisis on the basis of the differing Alignment and Likud positions on this issue, the Shamir confidants said that the public will judge whether this is cause for a government crisis and decide if, through its stance, the Alignment is or is not responsible for the disbandment of the government.

'Major Progress' Reported at Tabah Talks in Cairo

TA080753 Jerusalem THE JERUSALEM POST in English 8 Dec 85 pp 1, 8

[Report by Benny Morris]

[Text] Major progress was made in the resumed Tabah talks last week in Cairo and it is expected that the Cabinet will have to make some hard decisions following the coming round of talks between Israel and Egypt in Herzliyya later this week.

In the plenary sessions of the talks Wednesday and Thursday, both delegations went "through the motions" and "there were no surprises." Israel again proposed conciliation as the negotiating tool to solve the dispute over the 700-metre-long Gulf of Elat coastal strip held by Israel and claimed by Egypt. The Egyptian delegation demanded that the matter be submitted to international arbitration, arguing that years of direct negotiations with Israel on the issue have been fruitless.

But in the hallways and committee rooms and in private tete-a-tetes, the heads of the two delegations moved towards agreement on the main outstanding issues, involving the terms of reference of the possible arbitration and the possibility of admixing and/or concurrently activating conciliation and arbitration.

Later this week, the two delegations are likely to nail down a formula that Israeli delegation heads will have to bring to the Cabinet and the Egyptians to President Mubarak.

The delegation heads in Cairo last week reached substantial agreement on key elements of the compromise (the document agreed to by both sides that will serve as the basis of the conciliation or arbitration).

The two sets of officials were very close to agreement on the constitution of the arbitration panel, which is to number either three or five members, including an Israeli and an Egyptian. Both sides were also very close to agreement on the prospective length of the arbitration procedure — which is now viewed as something which will span months rather than years. The compromise is also to deal with how the Tabah issue is to be defined before it is submitted to conciliation or arbitration.

The "question of the question" is the main problem facing Israel's chief delegates, Avraham Tamir, director-general of the Prime Minister's Office, and Foreign Ministry Director-General David Kimche. They will try to reach a formula acceptable to Mubarak and Prime Minister Peres (who support arbitration) and Foreign Minister Shamir (who demands conciliation).

Foreign Ministry officials said over the weekend that each side gained a better understanding of the other's position and clarified various points at the plenary session Wednesday and Thursday.

On Tuesday, before Tabah came up, the Israeli delegates presented a series of questions about the Ra's al-Burqa' massacre, in which an Egyptian security man shot dead seven Israeli tourists in Sinai on October 5, and about normalization of

relations between the two countries. Israeli interest at the meeting focused on when Israel would be given the full Egyptian report on the murders and their attendant circumstances. The Egyptians said the matter was sub judice, as the Egyptian soldier responsible is currently on trial for murder.

Kimche countered that the sub judice argument could not be used to cover information about why, as Israel alleges, the Ra's al-Burqa' victims were not treated by Egyptian medics and why the Egyptians prevented Israeli medics on the spot from giving first aid.

Kimche also raised the subject of recent Egyptian-PLO contacts, saying these encouraged terrorism. The Egyptians countered that these served to make the PLO more moderate.

The Defence Ministry was represented at the talks by Tat-Aluf (Brig-Gen.) Dov Si'on, who raised the problem of Egyptian permission for an Israeli or joint Israeli-American search in Egyptian territorial waters for the remains of the Israeli Navy submarine *Daqar*. It was lost, with 69 men aboard, off Alexandria in 1969. The Egyptians, according to Foreign Ministry officials, reiterated that they agree in principle to such a search, but have not yet given permission for it to begin or indicated when they might give such permission. It is understood that Egypt fears that Israel would gather intelligence during such a search.

Si'on raised the possibility of formal arrangements, possibly involving the Multinational Force and Observers (MFO), for medical care and evacuation of sick or injured Israeli tourists in Sinai. Si'on also brought up the continued problems of access for Israeli yachts and tourists to Coral Island off the Sinai coast; of 19 IDF soldiers missing in action in Egypt since 1973; and of Palestine Arabs at Rafah stranded on the wrong side of the border by the peace treaty and Israel's withdrawal to the international frontier.

During the visit, Kimche and Tamir met with former Prime Ministers Kamal Hasan 'Ali and Mustafa Khalil and with Foreign Minister 'Ismat 'Abd al-Majid.

The Egyptian delegates are to arrive in Israel tomorrow night and resume the talks on Tuesday at Herzliyya.

Moda'i Says Economic Plan Failed; Peres Disagrees

TA081625 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The finance minister said in today's government session that the economic plan has failed. Our correspondent Me'ir Einstein has learned that the finance minister said this after the government decided to channel $10 million to the Histadrut medical fund and to raise police officers' salaries to the level of career army officers. The prime minister reacted by saying Moda'i's statement is not valid because the salaries of wage earners have been cut more than was planned and the economic plan has had better results than expected.

Soviet RAKAH Delegate Speaks on Diplomatic Ties

TA061845 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Soviet delegate who has been attending the new Communist Party [RAKAH] conference says that Israel's agreement to an international conference on the Middle East will not pave the way to diplomatic relations between the Soviet Union and Israel. Vivien Roysten reports:

According to the Soviet delegate to the 20th Israel Communist Party convention, Mikhail Menashev, his message from the USSR indicates no constitutional change towards the release of Soviet Jewry. The same situation continues regarding permitting Jews of Russia to leave it, he said. Exit is according to Soviet law. If a person requests to be united with his family, first his family ties are examined to see if they have any basis. Other factors, including defense, are then examined. Once this has been examined, and if he has done his time and been released, he is free. There is nothing to stop him. If he has a criminal record, that is a different matter. In response to my question as to whether the teaching of Hebrew was regarded as a criminal act in the Soviet Union, Menashev responded adamantly: Never. These practices, said Menashev, do not make the Soviet Union special; in fact, they are consistent with the practices of international law, with regard to the exit of peoples from one place to another.

As to whether Israel's acquiescence to an international conference would hasten the reestablishment of Israeli-Soviet diplomatic ties, the Soviet delegate stressed that this was putting the cart before the horse. Before diplomatic relations are restored, territorial problems must be solved, he said. How, he asked, is it possible to make the convening of an international conference dependent on whether there are or are not diplomatic relations between Israel and the USSR? Menashev continued that even if good relations were established between Russia and Israel, this would not solve the problems of the Middle East.

With regard to the establishment of a Polish Embassy in Israel, the Polish delegate, (Tadeusz Czekowitz), stated that the Polish Republic is based on international principles, and therefore, with all other peoples, she is interested in cooperation in seeking peace. However, Poland cannot renew relations with Israel until Israel recognizes the rights of the Palestinian people. Traditionally, we have strong cultural ties with Israel, he said, but Poland cannot accept offensive plans and international robbing [as heard] against other peoples and other countries. The 4-day convention ends tomorrow.

U.S. Lawyers on Pollard Case Invited To Talk

TA061835 Jerusalem Television Service in Hebrew
1820 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The U.S. delegation of lawyers which is to deal with the Pollard affair will arrive in Israel next Monday or Tuesday. An official government source in Jerusalem today confirmed that Israel has officially invited the delegation to talk with those involved in the affair.

Our political correspondent Yoram Ronen reports that contacts between Jerusalem and Washington are continuing in order to determine the delegation's work procedures, this in order to enable it to carry out its work without any difficulties, despite the exceptional and unprecedented nature of the interrogation of Israelis who have diplomatic immunity from a foreign government.

Arens Back From Unannounced Visit to U.S.
TA081152 Jerusalem Domestic Service in English
1100 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Minister Without Portfolio Moshe Arens is back in Israel after holding talks with administration heads in Washington. Arens left for Washington at the weekend without announcing his trip. The Voice of Israel political reporter says Arens was sent to Washington by Prime Minister Shim'on Peres to discuss issues in dispute between the two governments.

French External Relations Minister Arrives 9 Dec
TA090805 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
0605 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas arrived in Israel a short while ago. At Ben-Gurion Airport the French minister said that during his 2-day visit he will discuss international issues, Israeli-European relations, and regional problems. This visit, Dumas said, is representative of the friendship between the Israeli and French peoples.

Foreign Minister Shamir received the guest and said that this is an excellent opportunity to exchange views about chances for peace in the region and about Israeli-French relations.

Foreign news editor Nitzan Horowitz notes that prior to his arrival in Israel, Dumas said that France supports the participation of the PLO in the peace process and that during his visit to Israel he would act for the USSR's incorporation into an international framework for the solution of problems. Our correspondent adds that a conference of French-speaking African countries will take place in Paris next week, and it is expected that while in Israel Minister Dumas will discuss the possible resumption of diplomatic relations between Israel and various African countries.

Shamir Meets With Dumas
TA091057 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1030 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Foreign Minister Yitzhaq Shamir says the murder of the Israeli soldier Moshe Levi 2 days ago illustrates the meaning of Yasir 'Arafat's Cairo Declaration, which according to Shamir points to the PLO leader's encouragement of continued anti-Israel terrorist acts inside Israel's borders. In a talk with his counterpart, French External Relations Minister Roland Dumas, Shamir said that the rapprochement between the PLO, Jordan, and Egypt is a source of concern for Israel.

As for Israeli-Egyptian relations, the foreign minister said Israel no longer poses the submittal of an Egyptian report on the Ra's al-Burqa' affair as a condition for continued negotiations between the two countries on all aspects of their bilateral relations. Our political correspondent 'Oz Frankel reports that Shamir suggested that a limited committee of Israeli and Egyptian ministers be established to study bilateral relations.

The visiting French minister offered his country's aid in the continuation of the peace process. The two personages agreed that Israeli-French relations are currently at their peak.

President Pardons Two Jewish Underground Convicts
TA081710 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1700 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Two convicted members of the Jewish underground, Dan Be'eri and Yosef Tzuriya, have been pardoned by the president and were released from prison 2 days ago. Our correspondent Moshe Nusbaum reports that the two were supposed to go free in about 4 months when they were to have completed two-thirds of their prison terms. The president's office refuses to elaborate on the reasons for the pardon but stresses that it was granted on personal grounds.

IDF Force Captures DFLP Terrorists in North
TA081920 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew
1900 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] An IDF force foiled a terrorist attack in the north this morning. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that early this morning an IDF patrol encountered a terrorist squad north of the border fence in the Galilee, and the members of the squad were caught. The interrogation revealed that they intended to carry out an attack in Israel. The members of the squad possessed rifles and explosives. Our correspondent notes the squad belonged to Nayif Hawatimah's Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine. The terrorists were caught after being pursued by infantry forces who were aided by helicopters.

Security Forces Capture Terror Squad 'Last Week'
TA081601 Tel Aviv IDF Radio in Hebrew
1530 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Last week the security forces discovered a terrorist squad composed of West Bank inhabitants, who intended to carry out a series of attacks against Israeli vehicles in Judaea and Samaria. The discovery of the squad was made possible after two youths who threw a Molotov cocktail at an Egged bus were caught. Our correspondent Hemi Bar-Yosef reports:

[Begin recording] [Bar-Yosef] This all began about 10 days ago, on the evening of 29 November. Moti Siman-Tov, a resident of Rimmonim in Samaria and an Egged bus driver, was driving his usual route as a bus driver. At 1845, when he was near Al-Birah, a Molotov cocktail was thrown at the bus.

Moti Siman-Tov alerted the security forces, who launched an investigation. Over the weekend, in a ceremony in which the bus driver was presented with a letter of commendation, the commander of Judaea and Samaria divulged that following the investigation of the affair a terrorist squad, which planned to carry out many attacks against Israeli drivers in Judaea and Samaria, was captured.

[Unnamed commander] As a result of this capture we clearly prevented additional attacks which that squad intended to carry out, and doubtlessly we saved the blood of Jews and Israelis traveling these roads. [end recording]

Military Building Attacked in Gaza District 4 Dec

TA080953 Tel Aviv MA'ARIV in Hebrew 8 Dec 85 p 2

[Report by Uri Binder]

[Text] Last week the military government building in Dayr al-Balah, in the Gaza District, was attacked by unknown persons who fired at the windows. After the shooting they fled under cover of darkness and some of them were captured by the security forces during extensive searches in the area. The incident has only now been released for publication.

Military sources have reported that on 4 December 1985 small-arms fire was aimed at the military government building. Nobody was hit, nor was the building damaged. Security forces immediately deployed for searches because the people who had fired the shots fled, under cover of darkness, to the area of the refugee camps. Several suspects were detained.

In reaction to the attack, Avi Farhan, from Ele Sinay, said the latest series of attacks had been continuing ever since the miserable release of the terrorists within the framework of the prisoner exchange with Jibril. Farhan commented that the terrorists released as part of the agreement should be deported, since he said the agreement had been concluded under threat of arms. "Some of the released terrorists were given large sums of money and are now building luxury villas, and the young people of the territories regard them as objects to identify with." Farhan called on the security establishment to deport terrorists and their relatives in order to deter the terrorists in the territories.

IDF Soldier Murdered; Terrorism Suspected

TA061445 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The body of soldier Moshe Levi, 18, of Petah Tiqva, was found yesterday on the Petah Tiqva-Lod road. He was murdered and the police are investigating whether this was a terrorist attack. The body was found near Moshav Mazor. The soldier was apparently stabbed and his body was then set on fire. Several police units have arrived at the scene and launched an investigation.

8 Killed, 7 Injured in IDF Base Fire

TA091503 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1400 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] From an investigation into a fire that occurred during the night in an IDF base in Samaria, it turns out that the extinguisher faucet was too close to the prefabricated building and, because of this, it could not be used. Our military correspondent Shmu'el Tal reports that it also turns out that the pipe which was supposed to be beside the faucet was also not in the right place.

The fire caused 15 casualties among IDF soldiers; 8 were killed and 7 received slight to medium injuries. Three have already been sent home. The soldiers' families have been informed.

The fire broke out at 0100 local time, a long time after the generator in the base had been turned off, and the prefabricated building, constructed of flammable materials, turned into an inferno within a few minutes. There were 16 rooms in the building and several dozen soldiers were sleeping in it. Rescuing the soldiers was difficult because of the great heat and because most of them were lying in sleeping sacks.

The terrorist organization, the Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine, has assumed responsibility for the fire. In an announcement issued in Damascus, the organization says that its members infiltrated an Israeli military building and planted explosive materials there. However, the organization is unable to say where the building was and it does not make any mention at all of a military camp. Previously, that organization announced that its members were in a squad that attempted to infiltrate Galilee yesterday.

IDF Closes Off Jericho Area to Would-Be Settlers

TA080939 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 0900 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The Jericho area was closed off this morning by a large IDF force in order to stop another settlement attempt in the region. This has been reported by our correspondent Shalom Oren. The reference is to a group of members of the Jericho nucleus who recently made several attempts to settle in the area and were driven away. The nucleus members want to light the second Hanukkah candle in the Jericho synagogue today.

Settlers Evacuated From Jericho

TA081218 Jerusalem Domestic Service in Hebrew 1200 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Less than an hour ago the army evacuated 12 members of the Jericho nucleus who had tried to settle in the ancient synagogue in Jericho. Our correspondent Shalom Oren reports that this is the 4th time that the nucleus members have tried to reach the synagogue and each time they have been evacuated. The security forces have closed off the area.

ALGERIA

Messaadia Meets With Bendjedid Prior to Moscow Trip

LD090529 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] President Chadli Bendjedid today received Cherif Messaadia, official in charge of the Permanent Secretariat of the Central Committee [of the FLN Party] prior to the latter's departure for Moscow.

Messaadia will pay a visit to the Soviet Union in the context of the bilateral relations existing between the two parties. The president of the Republic has charged him with the mission of conveying a message to Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU.

The head of state also received Foreign Minister Dr Taleb Ibrahimi, who briefed him on his trip to Mauritania. Taleb Ibrahimi led the Algerian delegation to the session of the Algerian-Mauritanian Joint Commission. During his stay in Nouakchott, he was received by President Ould Taya.

Polisario Front Opens Congress

LD072328 Algiers Domestic Service in French
1830 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] All the homeland or martyrdom — this is the slogan of the sixth general congress of the Polisario front, opened today in the liberated territories under the appellation of the Martyr Mohamed Lamine (?Aba) Shaykh (?Ba'Ali) Congress.

The congress, held every 3 years, will analyze the situation and review the progress recorded in all areas. In fact, the Saharan people have scored a considerable advance at all levels in its struggle against Moroccan occupation, as stressed by the Saharan Democratic Arab Republic Ministry of Information and Culture in a communique published today.

The congress will also study ways and means of enabling the Saharans to consolidate the process of national liberation begun more than 12 years ago. Participants will also appoint new ruling organs and establish the guidelines of the general policy until 1988, the date of the next congress. [Passage indistinct]

LIBYA

U.S., Egypt Said Masssing Forces on Border

LD071734 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic
1330 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] JANA has learned that America is massing its naval and air forces off the Libyan coast and in Crete. Also, five American aircraft are carrying out reconnaissance off the Libyan coast from the Egyptian to the Tunisian borders. This massing of American forces comes at a time when the Egyptian regime is massing its military forces on the Jamahiriyah border. The Zionist enemy is also massing its forces on the Egyptian border. At a time when we know that the agent Egyptian regime has become a friend of the Zionist enemy, the massing of the military forces of the three sides means that they have prepared a joint plan to fight the Libyan Arab people.

JANA Denies Mediation With Egypt To Restore Relations

LD081549 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1504 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 8 Dec (JANA) — The JANA political editor has refuted reports by some Arab media that mediation is taking place between Libya and Egypt. He termed these reports untrue, fabricated, and lacking a minimum of understanding of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah's [SPLAJ] position vis-a-vis Pan-Arab issues, which is represented by its firm rejection of reconciliation with Egypt for as long as it remains fettered by the treacherous Camp David accords.

The editor said that reestablishing relations with Egypt — avoiding that or any expression used by simpletons without any cognizance of understanding — is conditional upon Egypt breaking these humiliating accords; relations with Egypt will not need a mediator at that time.

He added that as long as Egypt continues its ties with the enemy and throws itself into America's arms, any talk about mediation between Egypt and Libya will be nothing more than dreams and illusions.

Military Plane Reported Hijacked to Uganda

JN061739 Khartoum SUNA in English
1730 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Kampala, Dec 6 (SUNA) — A Libyan military transport plane has recently been hijacked to Arua city on the north western borders of Uganda with Zaire, the Ugandan paper *FINANCIAL TIMES* reported here yesterday. The paper said the hijackers are Ugandans and that they are related to FUNA, Force of Ugandan National Army, pointing that the hijackers are members or the Libyan legion that comprises (troops) from several countries. The paper maintained that the plane was on its way to Kigali, capital of Rwanda, where it was scheduled to deliver arms and ammunitions to the Museveni-led NRA National Resistance Army.

The Ugandan *FINANCIAL TIMES* quoted eyewitnesses coming from Arua [as saying] that the plane was in the airport of Arua till last week. It said the hijackers are currently in Kampala (?while) the FUNA movement has actually relieved the contents of the plane, (some) two hundred boxes. The paper however asserted that the government forces were not involved in the operation. [Words indistinct] to carry out such an operation, the paper argued.

The government on the other hand did not confirm or deny the occurance of the hijack.

Fatah Official Arrives in Tripoli 6 Dec

LD061624 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 1120 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 6 Dec (JANA) -- Abu Musa, the secretary of the Provisional Revolutionary Command of the Fatah movement and members of his delegation arrived in Tripoli this morning on a visit to Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

Meets Army Commander

LD071651 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Brigadier Abu Bakr Yunis Jabir, general commander of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces, received brother Abu Musa [Jibarrah 'Abd al-Latif], secretary of the provisional leadership of Fatah, and some leading officers in the movement this morning . Abu Musa confirmed during this meeting the support of this movement and its coarse for the Libyan Arab people in its confrontation of the imperialist-reactionary plot aimed against its revolutionary gains and huge civil achievements. Abu Musa announced that all the cadres and fighters of the movement are ready to join their brothers in the Jamahiriyah and that they will be at the disposal of the General Command of the Libyan Arab Armed Forces at any time.

Maj Jallud Meets With Arab Solidarity Delegation

LD090705 Tripoli Voice of Greater Arab Homeland in Arabic 2115 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Staff Major 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud has received a delegation of the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and their Central Issue — Palestine. The delegation included delegates from Italy, France, Portugal, the WPC, the Arab People's Conference, and the chairman of the International Secretariat.

The delegation of the International Secretariat acquainted Staff Maj Jallud with its task of following up the work of the Paris conference on the experiment of converting Libya into a Jamahiriyah and preparing the program of the International Secretariat for 1986.

The delegation conveyed the solidarity of the members of the International Secretariat and the democratic and progressive forces in the world with the struggle of the people of the Jamahiriyah and their denunciation of the imperialist, Zionist, and reactionary threats, particularly the U.S. and Egyptian military concentrations along the borders and territorial waters of the Jamahiriyah. Jallud lauded the efforts of the International Secretariat and the international democratic and progressive forces which are firmly on the side of the people of the Jamahiriyah and the struggle of the Arab nation. He said: These popular gestures give us faith in the ability of nations to resist challenges and to create new international conditions that go beyond the current circumstances, which are of an aggressive nature, and beyond the crisis imposed by the domination of technology, which has eroded human values. Therefore, one must wage a struggle to change the world and impose new human values and concepts, bypassing the laws and values that were imposed by international circumstances that are no longer (?valid).

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud (?explained) to members of the International Secretariat the role of the (?U.S. Administration) [words indistinct] in an attempt to destroy the gains made by nations in earlier decades. He said that the United States assumed the banner of colonialism from the European powers, and that this took the form of political interference, cultural invasion, and military aggression. He pointed out that while noisy propaganda was mounted about peace, the imperialist states, headed by the United States, have been working toward war, devoting 70 percent of their scientific efforts to warfare instead of to the elimination of disease and starvation in the world.

Maj Jallud referred to the (?conditions) confronting the nations [words indistinct] such as the Palestinian people and the people of South Africa and Namibia, and the aggression, terror, and international indifference these nations have been enduring. He called for increased international solidarity with the struggle of these nations.

(?concerning the Paris conference,) he said that it has formed a new method of Arab-European dialogue and showed how nations can create [words indistinct] a new framework of relations between them.

Staff Maj 'Abd al-Salam Ahmad Jallud explained that the people of the Jamahiriyah work to serve their own interests, the interests of the Arab nation, and whatever serves the interests of all the nations. He said that they oppose terrorism and do not accept the imposition of American logic, and that they call on the international community to define terrorism in a way that safeguards the political and cultural rights of nations. He explained the U.S., Zionist and reactionary threats against the people of the Jamahiriyah, noting Egyptian troops massing along the border with the Jamahiriyah and the U.S. forces massing along the Libyan coastline.

Staff Maj Jallud told the members of the International Secretariat of the need to realize Arab unity and the importance of world public opinion's appreciation of the circumstances through which the Arab nation is passing and which have been experienced by Italy, Germany, the United States, and others. Thus, he said, actions within the Arab homeland are an internal matter, and no outside power has the right to claim that it is entitled to intervene.

Staff Maj Jallud concluded his speech to the delegation of the International Secretariat for Solidarity With the Arab People and Their Central Issue — Palestine, by conveying greetings to the nations and political forces that showed understanding and supported the pan-Arab struggle, particularly in Palestine. He reaffirmed the Jamahiriyah's support for the activity of the International Secretariat and its appreciation of the importance and the historical nature of this activity, because a permanent relationship (?should exist) among nations.

'Struggle for Power' Reportedly Taking Place in Egypt

LD071341 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0800 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Tripoli, 7 Dec (JANA) — Informed sources in Cairo have said that a struggle for power has intensified between Egyptian

President Husni Mubarak and Field Marshal 'Abd al-Halim Abn Ghazalah, deputy prime minister and minister of defense, who criticized the president for receiving Egyptian Army Chief of Staff Lieutenant General al-'Urabi and the prominence given to this meeting by the government press and the Egyptian information media during Abu Ghazalah's recent Trip to Switzerland.

Abu Ghazalah considered this a hostile act against him, thus arousing his great anger and prompting him to direct insults against President Mubarak who apologized for the meeting. However,Abu Ghazalah has refused to accept the apology.

Abu Ghazalah also abused the Egyptian Cabinet during a recent meeting, describing it as "rotten", and insulted Egyptian Prime Minister 'Ali Lutfi and the ministers of finance and economy. He withdrew from the meeting with threats and blustering comments.

Observers see all this as indicating that Abu Ghazalah is putting the final touches on plans for a military coup leading to the dismissal of Mubarak, and Abu Ghazalah's assumption of power in Egypt.

MAURITANIA

Head of State Not to Attend France-Africa Summit

AB081900 Paris AFP in English 1852 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Nouakchott, Dec 8 (AFP) — The Mauritanian head of state, Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sid Ahmed Taya, will not attend this week's three-day Franco-African summit in Paris, Radio Nouakchott said (?today). The radio gave no reason, but observers noted that on December 12 Colonel Taya would be celebrating the first anniversary of his taking of power from Lieutenant Colonel Mohamed Khouna Ould Haidallah, while the latter was attending the last Franco-African summit in Burundi.

Mauritania will be represented by its foreign minister, Lt-Col Ahmed Ould Minnih, who left Nouakchott today for Paris, the radio said.

Foreign Minister Departs for Paris

LD082303 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and Minister of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih this morning left Nouakchott for Paris where he will attend the African-French summit, which will be held there during the 11-(?13) of this month. The minister is accompanied by [words indistinct], the ambassador and head of the African section at the Ministry of Foreign Affairs and Cooperation.

Ould Taya Receives Algerian Foreign Minister

AB051342 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, the CMSN chairman and head of state, received in audience yesterday evening the Algerian minister of foreign affairs, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, who arrived in Nouakchott in the morning and is leading the Algerian delegation to the deliberations of the grand joint Algerian-Mauritanian Cooperation Commission, which started work yesterday afternoon under the joint chairmanship of the foreign ministers of the two countries.

In an exchange of speeches, the two foreign ministers said theirbilateral relations were positive and satisfactory. They shared the common desire to redouble efforts to strengthen these relations in consideration of the crisis, explained Lieutenant Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, and in order to make them exemplary, Dr Taleb Ibrahimi asserted.

This morning they will visit places of interest in Nouakchott.

Mauritanian-Algerian Committee Ends Session

LD061734 Nouakchott Domestic Service in Arabic 2030 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The higher joint Mauritanian-Algerian Cooperation Committee concluded its sessions a short while ago under the chairmanship of the two countries' foreign ministers. Colonel Ahmed Ould Minnih, member of the Military Committee for National Salvation and minister of foreign affairs and cooperation, spoke at the final session and evaluated the positive results of the committee's work. Col Ould Minnih said that the positive results reached by the meeting met our aspirations and included cooperation in the fields of fishing, economics, communications, and culture. The foreign minister pointed out that the will of our two leaders, Presidents Colonel Maaouiya Ould Sidi Ahmed Taya and Chadli Bendjedid, made this cooperation possible. It has its roots in our new bilateral ties, which influenced the work of this committee.

Col Ould Minnih added: I congratulate the spirit of seriousness and openness that characterized the work of the experts, and I urge them to continue their efforts in this way. He expressed his conviction that the cooperation plan prepared by the committee would be a model of cooperation among the South countries and would lead to commendable results that would benefit both peoples.

The Algerian foreign minister, Dr Ahmed Taleb Ibrahimi, spoke afterward and pointed to the close and strong bilateral relations, stressing that the results achieved during the meeting supported this fact. He congratulated members of the two delegations on their great efforts, their wisdom in their work, and their results, which meet our two African Arab Muslim peoples' aspirations. He wished more growth and richness for bilateral cooperation. He said goodneighborliness must be translated into deeds through the fraternity and friendship accord that has brought the two countries together.

Finally, Dr Ibrahimi expressed his thanks to the Mauritanian Government for the warm welcome and generous hospitality accorded to the Algerian delegation throughout their stay in Nouakchott.

Ould Taya Receives OPEC Fund Director General

AB081435 Nouakchott Domestic Service in French 0700 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel Maaouiya Sid 'Ahmed Ould Taya, the CMSN chairman and head of state, received in audience yesterday morning the director general of the OPEC Fund. During the talks, (Sa'id 'Abdallah) expressed his desire to examine with the Mauritanian authorities the modalities for the financing of development projects in our country.

Before holding talks with the head of state, the director general of the OPEC Fund presented 10 transport vehicles to the CMSN permanent secretary as his organization's gift to Mauritania.

MOROCCO

Prime Minister, Spanish Envoy Discuss Law on Foreigners

LD062209 Rabat Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Following the Spanish parliament's approval of the law on the rights and freedoms of the foreigners in Spain, which has raised several interpretations, some of which were prejudicial and directed twoard the disturbance of the relations between the two countries, King Hassan II, who always cares for the rights and interests of his loyal subjects inside the kingdom and outside it, has issued his sublime directives for approaching the Spanish authorities regarding the protection of the status of Moroccan citizens, whether in Spain or in Ceuta and Melilla.

In this context, the Spanish ambassador to Morocco, Raimundo Bassolus, was received by Prime Minister Mohamed Krim Lamrani in the presence of minister of the interior and information, Driss Basri and the secretary of state for foreign affairs, Ahmed Charkaoui.

During the meeting, the prime minister informed the Spanish ambassador of the Moroccan Government's concern over the consequences of the implementation of this new law. He expressed his hope that the Spanish authorities would adopt all necessary measures to avoid taking any rash decisions that might endanger the understanding existing between the two countries.

After the Spanish ambassador offered all necessary clarifications regarding the provisions of the said law, the two sides agreed to leave the door of negotiations open and to continue consultations toward a precise forumla that would safeguard the identity and rights of the Moroccan citizens in Spain as well as in Ceuta and Melilla and would prevent the disturbance of harmony and cordial cooperation that characterize the relations between the two neighboring countries.

SUDAN

Siwar al-Dhahab Receives Gouled Message

JN081501 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1427 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Dec (SUNA) — Transitional Military Council Chairman General 'Abd al-Rahman Muhammad Hasan Siwar al-Dhahab received a written message from Djibouti President Hassan Gouled today dealing with relations between the two countries and ways to promote them. The message also contains an invitation to Gen Siwar al-Dhahab to visit Djibouti to attend the East African countries' conference to be convened in Djibouti from 15-17 January to discuss drought and desertification.

Agreement Reached To Restore Relations With PDRY

JN061122 Khartoum SUNA in English 1028 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec. 6, (SUNA) — Sudan and Democratic Yemen have agreed to reactivate bilateral relations ruptured during the region [as received] of deposed President Numayri.

Foreign Minister Ibrahim Taha Ayyub met here Tuesday [as received] with his Yemeni counterpart Dr. 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and agreed to reactivate an agreement for bilateral cooperation signed in Aden in 1977.

The two sides agreed to review the agreement which covers cultural technical and commercial fields to cope with the latest developments in the two countries.

Al-Dali arrived here Wednesday night for a three-day official visit for talks with Sudanese officials.

Al-Dali later called on TMC Chairman Gen, Siwar al-Dhahab and handed him a message from President 'Ali Nasir Muhammad.

Authoritative sources told SUNA that Siwar al-Dhahab and Al-Dali discussed promotion of bialteral relations and the possibility of representation to ambassadorial level.

Prime Minister Converses With PDRY's Al-Dali

JN061747 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1710 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 6 Dec (SUNA) — Prime Minister Dr al-Jazuli Daf'allah received PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali and his delegation this afternoon. The talks dealt with reinforcing fraternal ties between the two countries and ways to promote these ties in the interest of both peoples. They also discussed developments in Arab and African issues.

PDRY Minister Meets Premier

GF070939 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 0330 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Brother Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the YSP

Political Bureau and foreign minister, met in Khartoum last night with Dr Al-Jazuli Daf'allah, prime minister of Sudan.

During the meeting, he conveyed to him the greetings of Brother Haydar Abu Bakr al-'Attas, member of the YSP Political Bureau and chairman of the Council of Ministers. They also discussed relations between the two fraternal countries.

The meeting was attended by Brother Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, Sudanese foreign minister, and Brother 'Ali 'Abdallah al-Buhayri, PDRY charge d'affaires in Khartoum.

Talks Conclude

GF071810 Aden Domestic Service in Arabic 1630 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Talks between the PDRY delegation, led by 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, member of the Political Bureau and minister of foreign affairs, and the Sudanese delegation, led by Ibrahim Taha Ayyub, minister of foreign affairs, concluded in Khartoum today.

Following the talks, a press communique was issued in which the two sides agreed to implement the agreements concluded between the two countries which were frozen during the last period of the previous rule, particularly the agreement for economic cooperation, trade exchange, and scientific and technical cooperation concluded in 1977. They agreed to hold further contacts between officials in the two countries for this purpose.

The talks also covered developments in the Arab and African region. They agreed to upgrade diplomatic representation between the two countries to an ambassadorial level. They also agreed to exchange visits and contacts between officials of the two countries in order to serve the common interests of the two fraternal peoples.

The communique noted that the foreign minister extended an invitation to Sudanese Foreign Minister Ibrahim Ayyub to visit the PDRY. The visit was accepted and its date will be decided later.

Mediation With Ethiopia Accepted

GF080813 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0725 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Abu Dhabi, 8 Dec (WAKH) — Lieutenant General Yusuf Husayn, spokesman for the Transitional Military Council (TMC) in Sudan, has announced that Sudan has accepted the PDRY offer to mediate between Sudan and Ethiopia in order to improve relations between them.

The newspaper *AL-ITTIHAD*, published in the UAE today, said that this offer came in a message from PDRY leader 'Ali Nasir Muhammad which was delivered to General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, TMC chairman, during his meeting with PDRY Foreign Minister Dr 'Abd al-'Aziz al-Dali, who yesterday concluded his visit to Sudan.

Siwar Al-Dhahab on Garang's Military Operations

JN070950 Khartoum SUNA in English 0930 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec, 7 — SUNA — The recent events in Kurmuk (southern Sudanese borders with Ethiopia) have explicitly shown that the leader of the SPLA (Sudanese People Liberation Army) John Garang is still insisting on escalating and increasing military operationsin the area, at a time when the government is advocating peace and dialogue, chairman of the transitional military council TMC Gen. Siwar al-Dhahab said in a statement issued by the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* today.

The Sudanese Armed Forces has the deterrence capacity for securing all these areas and of encountering violence with more violence if needed, Siwar al-Dhahab maintained.[sentence as received]

However, Siwar al-Dhahab said, The Armed Forces are still sticking to the declared cease-fire except in the cases of self defense or when bare-handed citizens are attacked.

It is to be understood that news reports recently said the troops of SPLA have gathered around Kurmuk city forcing panicked citizens to exode the reported as almost halted. [sentence as received]

Defense Minister on Situation in Kurmuk

JN071116 Khartoum SUNA in English 1040 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum Dec 7 (SUNA) The security situation in Kurmuk town is fairly stable and the men forces is fully reining the situation despite the threats and massing of troops by Col Garang defense minister stated here. [sentence as received]

Maj Gen 'Uthman 'Abdallah Muhammad in a statement to the daily *AL-SAHAFAH* explained that some of the population of the villages along the border enclave near Kurmuk have dislodged their dwellings after been panicked by the threats put out by the broadcast of Col Garang over the sweeping of the town.

The minister in his remarks conceded that a mine went off wrecking a military vehicle and injuring seven army personnels.

Muhammad admitted that the army units at Surkum and Jabal Jawa subjected to attacks from the forces of Col Garang since the dawn yesterday by these attacks Garang wants to transfer the military operations to Ingasana region as a part of his delcared objectives of embroiling the region along with Kordofan and Darfur region to the rebellion area of the south. [sentence as received]

The security situation in southern Kordofan had been embodied and that the rebels threats ceased particularly when the wet season was over, he said. [sentence as received] The wet season passed over and the Armed Forces became capable to move very swiftly in containing any rebllion activity, he added.

Commander in Chief on Situation in South

JN061053 Khartoum SUNA in English 1030 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, Dec 6 (SUNA) — Life has returned to normality in the Upper Nile city of Bor (southern Sudan) after the Armed Forces have contained the situation commander in chief and member of the Transitional Military Council Gen Muhammad Tawfiq Khalil told the daily *AL-AYYAM* in its today's issue.

Gen Khalil however told the paper that forces of the SPLA are threatening the outer border of Karmuk Khalil asserted that the city itself has not been exposed to any real danger. [as received]

He further argued that the security situation in the region (was assuring in general).

He went on to say that the current stagnation in the military activities of the John Garang-led SPLA (Sudanese People Liberation Army) is due to the split the SPLA has been witnessing; he explained that a fraction of the SPLA sees the continuity of the armed struggle while another side advocates a negotiated settlement for the question.

Bahr al-Ghazal Governor on Stable Security Situation

JN071241 Khartoum SUNA in English 1020 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Waw, (Southern Sudan) Dec. 7, — Sudan — Governor of Bahr al-Gahzal region Brig. Albino Akhol described the security situation all over the region as stable.

The daily AL-SAHAFAH published here today quoted Akhol as urging the government to solve the problems resulted from the stoppage of railways line for two years.[sentence as received]

Akhol told the daily the holding of a partial elections is impossible due to the security situation.

A memorandum will be submitted to the Transitional Military Council and the cabinet on the number of the constituents allocated to the region, Akhol added.

Armed Forces Kill 400 Garang Troops 6 Dec

JN081031 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1020 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Dec (SUNA) — The Armed Forces clashed with Garang's forces in the Ingessana Hills region the day before yesterday. The battle lasted from the early hours of the morning until the evening. The Armed Forces managed to inflict heavy loss of life on the Garang forces amounting to nearly 400 killed. The Armed Forces lost six soldiers who were martyred and four others wounded. A military source told *AL-SAHAFAH*, which was published today, that the Armed Forces are currently in complete control of the situation.

Further Details

JN081533 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1439 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Dec (SUNA) — The People's Armed Forces confronted an attack by the John Garang forces in the (Kibutia) area east of the Equatoria Region the day before yesterday. A responsible source at the general command said that the battle, in which various types of weapons were used, was violent and lasted fourhours. As a result, the John Garang forces left the area, leaving behind them a number of dead. The Armed Forces chased the fugitive remnants to their camp, where a fierce battle raged until the Armed Forces stormed and destroyed the camp and siezed a large quantity of weapons and equipment.

The military source also said that the weapons and ammunition captured by the People's Armed Forces included Kalashnikov rifles, guns, rocket launchers, antiaircraft SAM-7 missiles, and 9 radio devices for operating them, as well as 50,000 Kalashnikov bullets, 7,000 (grenon) machine gun bullets, 500 mortar shells, 100 rocket launcher rounds, RPG shells, antitank and antitroop mines, important documents, and recorders.

Four soldiers from the People's Armed Forces were martyred during the battles against the Garang forces before the storming of the camp where the fugitive remnants took refuge. The camp lies northwest of (Kibutia) and one of a number of camps the Garang forces are trying to set up east of the Equatoria Region. The military source also affirmed that the situation is calm in the Kurmuk area and that the Armed Forces are in full control of the situation there following the Garang forces' attack against that area near the Sudanese-Ethiopian border.

Rebel Radio Reports Attack on Kapoeta

EA062154 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] A radio SPLA correspondent in Kapoeta [in southern Sudan 40 miles northwest of the Kenyan border] has cabled the details of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army retaliatory bombardment of Kapoeta town which was carried out on 30 November 1985. According to our correspondent the government lost 11 men, among whom were fiveprison wardens and a policeman. Six houses were burned to the ground, one of which belongs to the chief of police.

26 Sudanese Killed in 2 Dec Battle at Bentiu

EA071846 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] SPLA [Sudanese People's Liberation Army] forces in Bentiu [Western Upper Nile Province] under the command of Major Paul (Dowa Wambu), on 2 December 1985 pursued the government forces into Mayom Town, following their raid on the citizens' settlements. According to Radio SPLA correspondent in Bentiu, the SPLA engaged Siwar Al-Dhahab's forces for six hours from 4:15 am to 8:30 am [times as heard]. Twenty-six enemy soldiers were killed and a large number wounded. The whole town of Mayom was destroyed. Seven (GM-3) rifles were captured, and the enemy's secret documents were confiscated.

Our correspondent also said that the SPLA forces engaged the government forces on the same day for two hours, from 10 am to 12 midday. The enemy suffered heavy casualties in men and materiel. The commander of the government forces in Mayom, 1st Lt (Harun Yisa), was reported to have been seriously wounded in the thigh. According to our correspondent at the area, the commander of the central and western Upper Nile administrative area, Lt Col William Nyuan Bany, has congratulated Maj Paul (Dowa Wambu), officers and men of western upper Nile zone for repulsing these unwarranted enemy attacks on SPLA positions in Bentiu.

SPLA Force Willing To Escort TMC Peace Delegation

EA061616 (Clandestine) Radio of the Sudanese People's Liberation Army in English 1300 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The official spokesman for the SPLA-SPLM political-military high command confirmed to Radio SPLA today the presence in southern Blue Nile area of an SPLA force under the command of Lieutenant Colonel Carbino Kwanyin Bol, deputy commander in chief of the SPLA and deputy chairman of the SPLM Provisional Executive Committee. In connection with the purpose of SPLA's presence in southern Blue Nile, the spokesman said that the SPLA force now in the Ingessana area had no hostile intentions. The force, he said, was in the area for two reasons. One, as a response to an earlier invitation extended to the movement by the southern Blue Nile organization and, two, the force was expected to serve as a peace military detachment to secure the presence in Khartoum of any peace delegation, should the Transitional Military Council be serious about peace.

In another development, Comrade 1st Lieutenant (Malek Agar Eyare) has sent a special message to Radio SPLA in which he has requested that members of the Southern Blue Nile organization be informed that he has now successfully completed his mission to the SPLA. Comrade 1st Lt (Malek) said that he has now accomplished the assignment entrusted to him by the Southern Blue Nile Organization and which consisted of coming to the SPLA and subsequently taking the SPLA to Southern Blue Nile. It was now time for the members of the Southern Blue Nile Organization to join him in the SPLA.

Meanwhile, Colonel Dr John Garang de Mabior, the commander in chief of the SPLA and chairman of SPLM Provisional Executive Committee, has thanked and congratulated the people of Ingessana and members of Southern Blue Nile Organization for the warm reception they have accorded to SPLA forces in the area. A correspondent for Radio SPLA in Southern Blue Nile reports that in every village SPLA forces have been welcomed with generous donations of food and traditional dances and songs, which he is now recording.

In another development, Radio SPLA has received directives from the commander in chief of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Army and chairman of the Sudan Peoples Liberation Movement Provisional Executive Committee to introduce the Ingessana and Toposa languages into the nationalities service of Radio SPLA. Accordingly, preparations have already been started by the staff of Radio SPLA to commence programs in the Ingessana and Toposa languages as soon as possible.

In a related development, the official spokesman for SPLA-SPLM political-military high command has revealed here today that SPLA commander in chief and SPLM Provisional Executive Committee chairman, Col Dr John Garang de Mabior, has put all SPLA forces in both war zone one and two on full alert. The spokesman said that the move has been prompted by recent information supplied to the SPLA by the unified command of the Armed Forces for western Sudan saying that the TMC had ordered the First Brigade of the Hajjanah to move to Southern Blue Nile in order to reinforce the TMC's forces there for its planned operations against the SPLA in the area. The spokesman went on to say that if SPLA forces in Southern Blue Nile were attacked, then that would be an objective indication that the tmc is not interested in seeking dialogue among Sudan's political forces.

General on Numayri, Egypt's 'Return' to Arabs

GF071217 Manama WAKH in Arabic 0905 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] AL-SHARIQAH, 7 Dec (WAKH) — General 'Abd al-Rahman Siwar al-Dhahab, chairman of the Sudanese Transitional Military Council [TMC], has stated that the Sudanese authorities are still demanding the return of expelled President Ja'far Numayri despite the Egyptian Government's refusal to turn him over. He said that the issue is still under discussion.

In an interview with the newspaper *AL-KHALIJ* published in *AL-SHARIQAH* today, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab revealed that the TMC received a written message from Numayri at the beginning of the April revolution in Sudan. He said that the Egyptian ambassador in Khartoum delivered the message. Gen Siwar al-Dhahab, however, did not reveal the contents of the message.

Gen Siwar al-Dhahab believes that the strengthening of Arab ranks requires that Arab countries reconsider the resolution by which they expelled Egypt from the Arab League. He also believes that it is not necessary to stipulate the abrogation of the Camp David agreement as a condition for Egypt's return to the Arab League, since this agreement has exhausted its purposes and is practically ended, and because the region will witness new developments. He said that the present situation is not part of the factors That led to Egypt's expulsion nor is it accountable for those factors. He said that the fact that there is no Egyptian ambassador in Tel Aviv clearly signifies that there is some form of change that can be exploited to return Egypt to the Arab ranks.

On the question of Sudan's external debts, Gen Siwar al-Dhahab said that he hopes that the Arab development funds will cancel the debts that Sudan owes them, or at least suspend them, so that Sudan can exploit its resources and move on to a good economic situation that will enable it to pay its debts. He said that he has asked the IMF to cancel Sudan's external debts. The interest alone on these debts is $800 million per annum.

Former Presidential Aide Given 10-Year Sentence

JN071038 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1027 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Dec (SUNA) — The court trying Baha al-Din Muhammad Idris, aide to the deposed president for

presidential affairs, has sentenced him to 10 years in prison. The sentence also included a fine of five million pounds. Idris will be liable for another 10 years in prison and all his property will be confiscated if he fails to pay the fine. The court will submit its verdict to the Supreme Court for approval.

Assassination Attempt on Former Minister in London

NC071523 Cairo MENA in Arabic 1510 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 7 Dec (MENA) — Sudanese sources here disclosed today that an assassination attempt was carried out against former Foreign Minister Dr Mansur Khalid in London 4 days ago. The sources added that unidentified persons stormed Dr Khalid's house and opened fire on him. The sources said that Dr Khalid, who was slightly injured, was taken to Italy for treatment.

Court Proceedings Continue in Falasha Case

JN081614 Khartoum SUNA in Arabic 1450 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Khartoum, 8 Dec (SUNA) — During today's session of the court which is trying defendants in connection with the transportation of Falasha Jews to Israel, the 15th witness for the prosecution explained that first defendant, 'Ummar Muhammad al-Tayyib, in his capacity as vice president of the toppled regime and head of the dissolved security organ, was a regular reader of SUNA's publications. Haydar Idris 'Abd al-Hamid, editor of the SUNA information section, said that the information included in the documents of the 10th and 11th witnesses for the prosecution was part of the routine work by SUNA and that it was not SUNA's duty to analyze this information for senior officials, adding that SUNA's role was confined to including some of this information in its publications.

Muhammad Salih, 16th witness for the prosecution and official in charge of customs at Khartoum airport, has denied any knowledge of any [Falasha] travels from Novemebr 1982 to January 1985, explaining that all the customs procedures take place in the main airport building and that there is no exception to this. The court also listened to the 17th witness for the prosecution, 'Awad 'Ali Nuqud, another official in charge of Khartoum airport customs, who also denied any knowledge of transporting Falashas through Khartoum airport from November 1984 to January 1985, pointing out that the Civil Aviation Department did not inform them of such travel. The court will resume its session tomorrow morning, Monday, to listen to the testimony of the rest of the prosecution witnesses.

TUNISIA

Bourguiba Approves Draft Law on Political Parties

LD052037 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 1800 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpts] President Habib Bourguiba presided over the regular weekly cabinet meeting today. During the meeting, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali put forward a draft law relating to the organization of political parties in Tunisia, affirming that it was in implementation of the directives of president Habib Bourguiba, the grand combatant, and epitomizes the wish he expressed in the speech he delivered at the opening of the extraordinary session of the Destourian Socialist Party on 10 April 1981.

Mzali pointed out that this achievement will form the legal and ethical framework for every organized political action undertaken for the good of the homeland.

The head of state has approved the draft law. He said that the mission he has undertaken since he founded the Free Destourian Party [title as heard] in 1934 and for which he has dedicated his life is a mission aimed at raising the Tunisians to the highest levels of dignity and pride.

Cabinet Approves Draft Law

LD052041 Kuwait KUNA in Arabic 1645 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Tunis, 5 Dec (KUNA) — At a meeting today under the chairmanship of President Habib Bourguiba, the Tunisian Cabinet approved the draft law put forward by Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali concerning the organization of political parties in the country.

The draft law provides for widening the basis of party multiplicity within the framework of the consolidation of public freedoms guaranteed to all citizens by the constitution.

In a speech to parliament last October, Prime Minister and Minister of the Interior Mohamed Mzali pledged to draft such a law and have it implemented by the end of the current year.

Three unlicensed opposition parties — not officially permitted to indulge in politics — are likely to benefit from the new law. They are: the Islamic Tendency Movement led by Rachid Ghannouchi; the Popular Unity Movement led by Ahmed Ben Salah who is now in exile; and the Progressive Socialist Assembly Movement led by Ahmed Neguib Chabi.

However, a fourth opposition party, namely the National Arab Rally led by Bechir Essid, who is under detention, is unlikely to benefit from the law because of the rumored connection between it and the Libyan regime.

In November 1983, the Tunisian Government licensed two opposition parties: the Movement of Social Democrats and the Popular Unity Party. This brought to three the licenced opposition parties including the Communist Party.

Ouster of UGTT Secretary General Achour Announced

LD061232 Tunis Domestic Service in Arabic 2300 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Announcer-read statement issued by the Enlarged Executive Bureau of the General Union of Tunisian Workers, Ugtt, and signed by Sadok Alouch, newly-elected general secretary of the UGTT, date and place not specified]

[Text] Owing to the present crisis, considering that the interests of the organization and of the country call for a quick solution to the deteriorated dilemma, on the basis of a responsible dialogue that takes into consideration the interests of all parties away from the mentality of defeat and victory, and which will save the country from entering the vicious circle of violence of unknown consequences, which inevitably will be of disastrous consequence for everybody; and for which history will not forgive us, nor the future generations of our people's sons, and out of our sense of the weight of responsibility and the importance of the UGTT'S role in defending the rights of the workers, and the stability of the country to defend and develop its achievements, all of which require the safeguarding of the entity of the UGTT, being a trade unionist, national, independent, and established organization which has maintained, since its establishment by the late Ferhat Hached, the trade unionist and national asset, and has contributed to the liberation movement, the building of the state and the development of the country; and owing to the critical situation, and in order to bypass all differences and to buttress the spirit of tolerance between the trade unionists, a trade unionist pardon has been decided upon for all trade unionists who have been dismissed and suspended as a result of trade unionist problems, to start renewing the trade unionist structures starting from January 1986, this will culminate in the holding of the national congress. It has also been decided to dismiss Habib Achour from the responsibility of the General Secretariat of the UGTT and to elect Brother Sadok Alouch as general secretary of the UGTT.

[Signed] Sadok Alouch

UGTT Administrative Board Comments on Achour Ouster

LD061512 TUNIS Domestic Service in Arabic
1200 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Following the statement issued yesterday by the enlarged Executive Bureau of the UGTT, relieving Habib Achour of his post as secretary general of the UGTT, the administrative board of the UGTT, meeting on 4 and 5 December under the auspices of the National Coordination Council, has issued a statement stating that the election of Sadok Alouch as UGTT Secretary General was an encouraging step and that the Executive Bureau's decision to relieve Habib Achour of his post as UGTT secretary general is an insufficient first step to fully meet the needs of the trade unionist base. Consequently, further serious steps are needed to provide an adequate ground for a constructive, honest, dialogue and true cooperation leading to a clearing of atmosphere and the preparation for the Extraordinary rectification Congress of the UGTT, which the statement of the Executive Bureau ignored, and which is demanded by the trade unionist bases as being the only way leading to the establishment of the UGTT on a sound foundation, enabling it to do all it can to serve the interests of the workers, and to place their interests and the sublime interests of the homeland above all other considerations, in line with true trade unionist principles.

The administrative board reiterated the warning it issued in its statement of 21 November to all those who cooperate with the former secretary general that they would be dealt with most firmly and fiercely.

The administrative board reiterated its readiness to hold a dialogue with all the living forces and true people, including the Executive Bureau, for finding useful solutions.

The Administrative Board called on the National Coordination Council to continue its contacts and efforts toward solving the crisis, particularly the meeting it had last Tuesday with the minister of labor to find ways for solving the crisis on the following bases: 1) removal of Achour of all positions of responsibility in the UGTT; 2) holding of an extraordinary rectification congress; 3) initiation of legal proceedings for ascertaining the cases of misappropriation of the funds of the workers.

The Administrative board decided to hold an Extraordinary Rectification Congress of the UGTT during the early months of the next year and to reorganize the various trade unionist structures in preparation for this. It also decided to call for a meeting of the National Congress, if need be, and for the formation of a national body to prepare for the Congress.

The recent developments in the trade unionist scene have been the subject of comment by the Tunisian newspaper *LA PRESSE* under the heading "the depth of the crisis." In its comment, the paper said that the statement issued yesterday following the meetings of the enlarged Executive Bureau of the UGTT undoubtedly constitutes an important step toward the settlement of the crisis which has for months been shaking the trade unionist organization. But, it adds, this step lacks courage and precision.

The paper said: There is no doubt that the decision to relieve Habib Achour of his post as UGTT secretary general reflects the will of the present leadership of the UGTT and its determination to shoulder its responsibilities for the unfortunate deterioration of trade unionist conditions. But the matter should have been considered at length, and the reasons leading to the adoption of this decision should have been made clear. Why did the UGTT Executive Bureau decide to relive Achour of his post? The Executive Bureau should have clarified the reasons that led to the adoption of this decision, such as the personal dictatorial practices of the former secretary general, and his maltreatment of the UGTT funds and his abominable attempt to harm the regime, particularly in comparing it to the two racist regimes in South Africa and Israel.

There is yet another suspicious silence which is no less strange than the former silence. This second silence pertains to the National Coordination Council, and the provisional regional bodies and the true trade unionists who have had the courage to expose Achour's dictatorship and demand the rectification of the trade unionist course. These patriotic and brave strugglers have now acquired by their action the right to have a voice in all matters affecting the changing of the structure of the UGTT. This acquired right cannot be ignored by anyone. Hence, the current leadership of the UGTT is called on to further clarify its position on the sublime interest of the nation.

What interest can be served by resorting to ambiguity and mystery? The truth can be concealed sometimes, but it cannot be obliterated for good.

'Arafat Confers With Foreign Minister
JN051746 Baghdad Vocie of PLO in Arabic
1650 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Brother leader Abu 'Ammar [Yasir 'Arafat] met with Tunisian Foreign Minister Beji Caid es-Sebsi in Tunis yesterday evening. WAFA said that they reviewed the latest developments in the Arab region in regard to the Palestine question and the results of the meetings of the committee to clear the Arab atmosphere. The meeting was attended by Brothers Abu Mazin [Mahmud 'Abbas], PLO Executive Committee member, and Abu al-Hawl [Hayil 'Abd al-Hamid] and Abu Mahir [Muhammad Ratib Ghunaym], Fatah Central Committee members.

ETHIOPIA

Mengistu Receives Indian, Niger Envoys

EA080440 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Oromo 1600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Today Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, PMAC chairman, and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces, received credentials from two newly-appointed ambassadors to our country and bade farewell to two other outgoing ambassadors. At a ceremony held at the National Palace this morning, Mr (Sonda Kearora) of India and Mr (Abdurahman Homa) of Niger presented their credentials to our comrade revolutionary leader. Mr Waku Yizila and Mr Robert Ucungi, the outgoing ambassadors of Zaire and Uganda, took their leave of him.

Soviet Deputy Justice Minister Arrives on Working Tour

EA071801 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1600 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Comrade Mikhail Pavlovich [as heard], Soviet deputy minister of justice, arrived in Addis Ababa this morning for a working tour of revolutionary Ethiopia. On arrival at Bole International Airport, the comrade deputy minister was welcomed by Comrade Habte Mariam Setoum, deputy head of the Foreign Affairs Department of the Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee.

Journalist Training Agreement Signed with GDR

EA062106 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A 1-year agreement providing for the training of journalists was signed this afternoon between the Ministry of Information and National Guidance and the journalists association of the GDR. This training program, which will begin in 1986, focuses on the print media, news agency, and television and radio operations. The training will be given to 25 to 30 journalists for a period of 1 month at different times. Together with training in journalism they will be given training in various other areas such as health, agriculture, water usage, and environmental protection. According to the training program emphasis will also be put on propaganda work.

During the ceremony at the Ministry of Information and National Guidance office, Comrade Feleke Gedle Giorgis, Workers Party of Ethiopia Central Committee member and minister of information and national guidance, signed on behalf of Ethiopia, while Comrade Eberhard Heinrich, GDR Socialist Unity Party Central Committee candidate member, chairman of the GDR journalists association and deputy chairman of the international association of Journalists, signed for the GDR.

In a speech on the occasion, Comrade Feleke said that the GDR had been giving training courses to Ethiopian journalists, and that at present Ethiopian journalists were undertaking training in Berlin. He added that this cooperation had greatly contributed to the growing and strengthened relations between the two countries. Responding, Comrade Heinrich said that Ethiopia's revolution had made great contributions to revolutionary activities being carried out throughout the world and added that the cooperation agreement between revolutionary Ethiopia and the GDR based on their friendly relations and solidarity reflects the strengthened relations between the two countries. Present at the ceremony were Comrade Hans Jagenow, GDR ambassador to revolutionary Ethiopia and department heads of the Ministry of Information and National Guidance.

Cooperation Agreements Signed With DPRK

LD072336 Addis Ababa Domestic Service in Amharic 1700 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] An agreement establishing and expanding projects that will promote relations between revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK was signed at the National Palace this afternoon. A trade protocol envisaging extensive trade exchanges was also signed. The agreement and trade protocol were signed at the end of the second meeting of the joint commission on economic, scientific, technical, and cultural cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK. They were signed for revolutionary Ethiopia by Finance Minister Comrade Dinka Tesfaye, alternate member of the Workers Party of Ethiopia [WPE] Central Committee Politburo and by Comrade Whole Chekol, WPE Central Committee member and minister of foreign trade. On the DPRK side they were signed by Comrade Chong Song-nam, the country's foreign trade minister.

The agreement on new cooperation includes a joint development project in the Omo Valley. The project will produce cotton, sugar, oilseed, and other commodities. Agreement has also been reached on accelerating the Gilgel Gibe hydroelectric power project, the subject of an earlier agreement. Thre are plans to find ways of increasing the station's capacity to 300 mw. Agreement was also reached on expanding existing cooperation in the search for metal ore and working the deposit which has already been found. Construction of a water pump factory the two countries are cooperating on will be accelerated. Feasibility studies for other chemical and metal factories will be carried out.

In the agricultural sector the Make-Ziwai irrigation projectwill be speeded up. A program to strengthen peasant cooperative associations will be expanded and a joint development project will be established to make use of Ethiopia's livestock resources.

Present during the signing ceremony were the officials who attended the second meeting of the joint commission on cooperation between revolutionary Ethiopia and the DPRK. The third meeting will be held in Pyongyang in September 1986.

DPRK's Yi Chong-ok Departs

EA090043 Addis Ababa in Amharic to Neighboring Countries 1600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Politburo member of the Central Committee of the DPRK, Comrade Yi Chong-Ok left for home today at the end of his working visit to revolutionary Ethiopia. Comrade Yi Chong-ok

was seen off at Bole International Airport by Comrade Fikre-Selassie Wogderes, WPE Central Committee Politburo member and deputy chairman of the Council of Ministers. Present at the departure ceremony were WPE Central Committee members and ministers.

During his working visit in our country, Comrade Yi Chong-ok held an extensive exchange of views with Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam, WPE Central Committee secretary general, Provisional Military Administrative Council chairman and commander in chief of the Revolutionary Armed Forces on the ever-strengthening relations of friendship between the two countries and especially on the various joint development projects that are under way.

Together with our comrade revolutionary leader, the comrade vice president inspected various development institutions in Addis Ababa and the regions, and inspected development projects which are under way with the experience acquired from DPRK experts. He pointed out that his working visit has enabled him to understand that these projects will enable revolutionary Ethiopia to end its backwardness and prepare it for a brighter future through the decisive and wise leadership of Comrade Mengistu Haile Mariam and the continuous efforts of the hard-working Ethiopian people.

Eritrean Rebels Claim 40 Dead in 4 Dec Battle

EA071957 (Clandestine) Voice of the Broad Masses of Eritrea in Tigrinya 0400 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Nakfa Front [northwest of Asmara] The Heroic EPLF [Eritrean People's Liberation Front] fighters have inflicted heavy casualties of enemy forces that (?tried) to capture important positions on the right flank of the Nakfa Front.

During the fighting, which lasted from 1700 to 1900 on 4 December, our people's forces put over 140 enemy soldiers out of action. Among these there were 40 dead, 100 wounded, and two captured. The rest of the enemy force scattered in disarray. The EPLF forces also captured 14 light and medium weapons, one radio communications set and a quantity of ammunition.

KENYA

Moi Suggests E. African Federation 'If Necessary'

EA072059 Nairobi Domestic Service in English 1025 GMT 6 Dec 85

[From relay of Daniel Arab Moi's 6 December address at inauguration ceremony of the Moi University in Eldoret, upon being installed as first chancellor — live]

[Excerpts] I would like to assure our neighbors that we will work together and if necessary, I am not saying when (necessary), Kenya, Uganda,and Tanzania should in future form a federation [applause]. That will help create a better understanding amongst the people of East Africa. What is happening in Uganda makes us to be very sad but we pray that this will come to an end very soon.

NRM Claims Military Council Using 'Delaying Tactics'

EA091138 Nairobi DAILY NATION in English 9 Dec 85 p 1

[Unattributed report datelined Kampala, Sunday: "Museveni Avoiding Peace, Says Okello",]

[Excerpt] Yesterday, the NRM [National Resistance Movement] accused the Military Council of using delaying tactics.

A statement signed by the coordinator of the NRM External Mission, Dr S.B. Kisekka, termed the statement from Kampala as massive propaganda. It concluded: "We believe that Radio Uganda is not the best venue for negotiating peace. Nevertheless, we still await Tito Okello so that the peace agreement may be signed immediately."

The NRM denied having introduced any new demand and described the statement from the Military Council as "lies being told by the junta. All the issues are the same ones over which the junta has not only been evasive, but has also continued to employ delaying tactics in the guise of consulting with Kampala." the statement added.

The NRM said the issues which the council had referred to as "deliberate and unnecessarily new demands" by the NRM were the balance of responsibilities in the Ministry of Defence, the setting up of a joint implementation committee as part of the agreement and the question of succession in the Military Council. "These are old issues which have been extensively discussed for over two months and are contained in the minutes and the draft agreement. It is the junta in Kampala which is backtracking and giving flimsy excuses on issues like the one of the NRM interim administration. The NRM has always made it clear that the interim administration is a stop-gap measure pending the signing of the agreement."

The NRM said that just when almost all the issues had been resolved and the council's delegation was being awaited to sign the agreement, they instead came up with changed positions. These included their recent demand that General Tito Okello invites a monitoring observer team, appoints a cease-fire committee and appoints the nominees of various groups to the Military Council.

The statement continued: "All this procrastination by the junta is in the hope that they will change the irreversible trend on the battlefield. It is quite clear that the current propaganda by the junta is a deliberate attempt to cover up not only their persistent losses on the battlefield, but also their irreconcilable differences between the various junta factions which have resulted in frequent changes and inconsistent representation in the peace talks."

The NRM accused the military rulers of intensifying atrocities against innocent civilians. Four days ago, a Mr Enoch Kabundu, a geologist in Entebbe, was allegedly picked up from his house by soldiers of the Uganda National Liberation Army and his body was found later at Lutembe Beach with bullet wounds.

SOMALIA

Government Approves Budget for 1986

EA062226 Mogadishu Domestic Service in Somali 0430 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The ordinary meeting of the Council of Ministers chaired by President of the Somali Democratic Republic, Challe Mohammad Siad Barre, last night approved the 1986 budget. The new budget approved by the council is 11,757,777,209 Somali shillings. Of this 9,645,182,399 shillings is recurrent expenditure and 2,112,594,810 shillings has been earmarked for development expenditure. The 1985 budget totalled 8,953,538,449 shillings. This shows an increase of 2,804,238,760 shillings. In last night's meeting the Council of Ministers closed the 1984 budget.

DFSS Defines 'New Political Stand'

EA061749 (Clandestine) Radio Halgan in Somali to Somalia 1700 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] A communique issued by the Democratic Front for the Salvation of Somalia [DFSS] on 4 December has disclosed that the front has overcome the recent difficulties and problems that have beset it. The communique further says that DFSS leaders and combatants have now unanimously resolved to review and take steps to enhance the DFSS strategy, both politically and militarily. The new DFSS political stand now puts special emphasis on the following:

1. Rebuilding democratic principles, unity, and understanding within the higher echelons of the front.

2. Giving a new image to the DFSS struggle and its progress.

3. Raising the standards of its training and warfare while taking into consideration the needs of the struggle.

4. Taking action by involving the Somali people in general in the struggle and at the same time to unite all Somali opposition groups wherever they may be.

The districts of Balamballe and Galdogob, which were liberated by the DFSS from the Siaid regime in July, 1982 are occupied and administered by the front, the DFSS. In the final analysis the fate of these districts may only be negotiated with the DFSS and may only be discussed in the context of the internal conflict in Somalia.

That concludes our communique.

UGANDA

Peace Talks Continue; Parties Considering Issues

EA072001 Nairobi THE STANDARD in English 7 Dec 85 p 20

[Report by Nelson Osiemo: "Uganda Talks Continuing"]

[Excerpt] The two delegations to the current Uganda peace talks, which have been going on for over three months, continued holding individual consultative meetings in Nairobi yesterday.

Reliable sources close to the government delegation told *THE STANDARD* yesterday that the two parties were considering notes they had exchanged on "certain issues" they have not agreed upon yet. The sources further said the two sides were expected to hold a joint committee meeting today in an attempt to reach a final peace agreement which is long over-due.

The leader of the government delegation, Mr Paul Semogerere, arrived in the afternoon from a short visit to Cairo, *THE STANDARD* further learnt. But two other members of the delegation, the foreign minister, Mr Olara Otunnu, and Lt-Col Dr Joseph Kweya, a member of the ruling Military Council, had not returned from Kampala by last evening. The entire National Resistance Movement (NRM) delegation of Mr Yoweri Museveni was in the city.

The source dashed hopes of the peace agreement being signed today.

Tito Okello Criticizes Musaveni's Absence

EA071647 Kampala Domestic Service in English 1400 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The chairman of the Military Council and head of state, General Tito Okello Lutwa, has expressed disappointment about the absence in Nairobi of the leader of the NRM-NRA [National Resistance Movement-National Resistance Army], Mr Yoweri Museveni. The peace agreement between the Military Council and NRM-NRA was due for signature on Monday next week, but Mr Museveni has indicated to the chairman of the peace talks that he would not be available until Wednesday next week.

It is reliably understood that Mr Museveni decided to accept a dubious invitation overseas where he is scheduled to address several meetings.

Gen Tito Okello Lutwa wondered why Mr Museveni chose to abscond from the peace talks at a crucial time when a peace agreement was ready for signature. It will be recalled that Museveni had indicated he would not leave Nairobi until the signing ceremony is over. The chairman said that Ugandans, who are yearning for peace, have been appealing to him to proceed to Nairobi to sign the peace agreement. (?He said) it is now Mr Museveni who was causing the delay in his usual elusive manner.

Government Troops Repulse NRA Attack in Mbarara

LD061701 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1700 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The NRA [National Resistance Army] has again launched attacks on Uganda Government military positions in Mbarara. A spokesman of the Military Council said today that government forces effectively repulsed the attack and pursued the NRA troops up to 10 miles on the Mbarara-Masaka road.

At Kinyala, near Masindi, similar attacks were repulsed. In both instances large quantities of arms and ammunition were captured from the NRA.

Despite the attacks the spokesman reaffirmed the military council's commitment to the peace process. He said that the government is not interested in military victory but added that necessary measures will be taken to contain any further NRA attacks.

Rebels Demand Right To Succeed to Leadership

EA061828 Kampala Domestic Service in English
1900 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The government has disclosed the NRA's [National Resistance Army] new demands which are holding up the signing of the agreement between the Military Council and the NRA.

In a press release issued in Kampala this evening, the government once again blamed the delay in signing the peace agreement on the NRM-NRA [National Resistance Movement] leadership.

The new demands include automatic succession to the post of chairman of the Military Council and head of state by the leader of the NRM-NRA, Mr Yoweri Museveni. The Military Council has already offered the post of vice-chairman of the Military Council to the NRM-NRA.

Other latest demands include the portfolio of the Ministry of Defense and an extra seat from the already agreed seven seats to eight seats to the movement. The NRM-NRA is also demanding a joint implementation committee which, the government says, runs parallel to the jurisdiction of the Military Council.

The statement said the new demands have been considered by government and as soon as all the issues are resolved, the Uganda Government stands ready to sign the agreement. The only precondition given by the government, the statement added, is that the NRM-NRA should revoke publicly the declared interim administration over southwestern Uganda in order to preserve the unity of the people of Uganda.

Meanwhile the minister of internal affairs, Dr Paulo Kawanga Ssemogerere, has resumed his seat at the Nairobi peace talks as leader of the Uganda Government delegation. He was taken over from the minister of local government, Mr Dent Ocaya Lakidi, who has been acting in his place during the period he was away in Cairo attending the OAU ministers of internal affairs conference.

CAMEROON

Cultural, Scientific Agreement Signed With USSR

AB031634 Dakar PANA in French 1515 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Text] Yaounde, 3 Dec (CAMNEWS/PANA) — Cameroon and the Soviet Union have signed a protocol agreement of cultural and scientific cooperation for the 2-year period 1985-1987. The two parties — represented respectively by Mr Spartak Zykov, Soviet ambassador to Yaounde, and Mr Happy Tchankou, director of the African, European, and Oceania division of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs — met in Yaounde on Monday to approve the program of activities of the next three [words indistinct].

The protocol comprises three sections, notably education, scientific research and training, [words indistinct] arts, information, and sports and finally various exchanges. [sentence as received]

It will be recalled that the number of scholarships granted by the Soviet Union to Cameroonian students will be increased from 67 to 90 during the next 2 years. Similarly, courses of instruction for Cameroonians lasting between 15 days to 3 months are also being envisaged by the Soviet Union which also encourages an exchange of professors and intends to examine Cameroon's request for Soviet doctors of medical sciences and public health sciences.

However, there is still an imbalance in this program of cooperation between the two countries, especially in the artistic field; 70 Soviet artists will perform in Cameroon in 1986 against 48 Cameroonian artists who will perform in the Soviet Union.

Finally, the two parties hoped for the strengthening of the relations between the Soviet Union and Cameroon. The Soviet diplomat is of the opinion that this agreement should be (?implemented) as rapidly as possible.

CENTRAL AFRICAN REPUBLIC

Zaire's Mobutu Arrives in Bangui for Visit

AB032145 Bangui Domestic Service in French 1800 GMT 3 Dec 85

[Excerpt] General Mobutu Sese Seko, the Zairian head of state, arrived in Bangui this afternoon. This visit, which falls just 48 hours after the festivities of the 27th anniversary of CAR's independence, will enable Marshal Mobutu to make contact with his brother, General Andre Kolingba, who welcomed him this afternoon in Bangui.

CHAD

GUNT Issues Communique on French Overflights

AB081718 Paris AFP in French 1623 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The National Union Transition Government [GUNT], chaired by Goukouni Oueddei and which is fighting against President Hissein Habre's forces with the help of Libyan troops, stated that two French fighter aircrafts today flew over northern Chad beyond the 16th parallel which is the demarcation line between the two forces and were chased out by GUNT forces.

The GUNT representative in France, Mr Abderramane Moussa, has warned the French Government in a communique in which he accused France of "interfering in Chad's internal affairs," against a risk of tension in the region. "On 7 December two French fighters flew over Chicha and Fada, two localities under the GUNT's control. The invaders were driven out by the GUNT anti-aircraft defense forces," the communique further said.

"The GUNT," the communique added, "is hereby warning the French Government against this invasion, because should the incident be repeated, it can trigger a situation which can have incalculable consequences and the French Government will be responsible for any escalation of the conflict in the region." Finally, the GUNT spokesman concluded by saying that "the GUNT is drawing national and the international opinion to this act of interfering in the Chadian internal affairs by the French Government."

Western Countries Warned Against Al-Qadhdhafi

AB081841 Paris AFP in French 1451 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Paris, 8 Dec (AFP) — Chadian authorities have warned Western countries — particularly France — and African countries against Colonel al-Qadhdhafi's "diversionary maneuvers" on the eve of the France-African summit, accusing him of seeking to perpetuate the "Libyanization" of northern Chad.

Col al-Qadhdhafi, who is currently touring West Africa, notably proposed in Dakar, where he met Senegalese President Abdou Diouf, current chairman of the OAU, to transform Libyan troops present in Chad into an interposition force and to treat Chadian President Hissein Habre and Goukouni Oueddei, president of the Tansitional National Union Government [GUNT] — armed opposition to Ndjamena — equally.

Representatives of Chadian governing bodies accompanying President Hissein Habre in France stated Sunday in an interview with AFP that the Libyans presently have 7,000 soldiers and elements of Islamic legion comprising notably Chadians, Sudanese, and Senegalese supported by 300 tanks and some 60 planes north of the 16th parallel. About 100 other planes rotate between military airports in southern Libya and the airstrips they have built in northern Chad.

The Ndjamena delegation includes notably Moumine Hamidi, vice president of the National Consultative Council of Chad (CNC), Kassire Coumakoye and Bichara Idriss Hagger, members of the Executive Bureau of the Central Committee of the National Union for Independence and Revolution (UNIR) and of the Central Committee respectively.

"In the face of the consolidation of the Chadian Government and the recognition of President Hissein Habre's legitimacy, Al-Qadhdhafi is waging a diversionary campaign...we call on the French people and their government to say clearly that Libya's occupation of Chad is a danger for Africa because our country

is a key position in Central Africa," the Ndjamena representatives stressed. "He (Col al-Qadhdhafi) will only retreat if Paris, Washington, and Rome tell him to leave Chad in peace," they said, expressing the wish that France, whose efforts these few years to their country they appreciate, would increase its diplomatic and military aid because "the Chadian people do not have the means of the "enemy," they added. According to them, a new Libyan offensive cannot be excluded, "but Al-Qadhdhafi will find a strong army." "We believe in what President Francois Mitterrand says, the Chadian representatives stated, citing the recent warning of the French head of state against any new military attacks in Chad. They also said the GUNT does not exist any more and that Goukouni Oueddei "is only a Libyan agent without any autonomy."

Pointing out that Ndjamena will continue its efforts toward reconciliation, they however stressed "that the Libyan danger is the most acute [illegible]ll the dangers." "The crux of the matter is not the conflict between Chadians but that between Chadians and Libyans," they said.

CONGO

Poungui Reshuffles Cabinet, Drops 7 Ministers

HK080306 Hong Kong AFP in English 0247 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Brazzaville, Dec 8 (AFP) — Prime Minister Ange Edouard Poungui announced Saturday a reshuffled Congolese Cabinet with 20 instead of 27 members.

Some previously separate ministries were grouped under one minister with concentrated responsibilities.

Seven ministers were dropped, but while Aime Emmanuel Yoka lost his Cabinet rank he was expected to remain as chief of staff to the president, Colonel Denis Sassou-Nguesso.

Antoine Ndinga-Oba remained foreign minister.

The new Cabinet posts:

Finance and Budget:
Justin Lekoundzou Ossetoumba

Administration and Local Government:
Raymond Damase Ngollo

Rural Development (including agriculture and livestock):
Francois Xavier Katali

Foreign Affairs and Cooperation:
Antoine Ndinga-Oba

Transport and Civil Aviation:
Hilaire Mounthault

Labor, Employment, Civil Service, Social Security:
Bernard Combo-Matsiona

Economy and Planning:
Pierre Moussa

Secondary and Higher Education:
Daniel Abibi

Public Works, Construction, Housing, Urbanism and Environment:
Benoit Moundele-Ngollo

Culture and Arts:
Jean-Baptiste Taty-Loutard

Industry and Fisheries:
Ambroise Edouard Noumazalaye [name as received]

Mines and Energy:
Rodolphe Adada

Scientific Research:
Pierre Damien Boussoukou-Boumba

Justice:
Dieudonne Kimbembe

Health and Social Affairs:
Christolphe Bouramoue

Forestry:
Ossebi Douniam

Trade and Small and Medium Enterprises:
Alphonse Poati-Souchlati [name as received]

Information, Posts and Telecommunications:
Christian Gilbert Bembet

Basic Education and Literacy:
Bernadette Bayoune

Tourism, Sports and Leisure:
Jean-Claude Ganga-Zandzou [name as received]

GABON

Talks Between Ndjamena, Opponents Suspended

AB081440 Paris AFP in French 1250 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Libreville, 8 Dec (AFP) — Neogiations, which were opened in Libreville on 27 November 1985 between a Chadian Government delegation and two opposition movements, the Chadian Democratic Front (FDT) and the Chadian Action for Unity and Socialism (ACTUS), were suspended on Saturday evening it is learned from a Chadian source in the Gabonese capital.

The negotiations were temporarily interrupted as parties failed to agree on various points considered by the opposition movements as important: The role and the composition of the Chadian Army, the liberation of all the political and war prisoners, and the guarantees given to the opponents by Ndjamena.

According to a Chadian source, it is, however, stressed that the negotiations will resume "very shortly." "We will meet again in Libreville after the France-Africa summit in Paris," a member of the FDT delegation told AFP. According to the same source, as soon as the discussions started, major difficulties appeared. Thus, for the Ndjamena delegation, which was led by Foreign Affairs Minister Gouara Lassou, the reconciliation should be based on the agreement reached on 11 November in Libreville between the Chadian Government and the Action Coordination Committee of the Revolutionary Democratic Council (CAC-CDR). Now, for the FDT of General Djibril Djogo and the ACTUS of Dr Fidele Moungar, the agreement Ndjamena signed with the CAC-CDR was not satisfactory. The two movements mainly disagreed with the reference made to the Basic Law (Constitution) currently in force in Chad and rejected by them.

"Finally," a member of the ACTUS delegation admits, "we gave in on this point. We were then expecting that Ndjamena would make concessions on the other points still unsettled, which is not the case now. We hope that the government delegation will come back with new proposals."

ZAIRE

44 Foreign Soldiers 'Forced To Land' Plane

AB081230 Kinshasa AZAP in French 1020 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, 7 Dec [date as received] (AZAP) — Forty-four armed and uniformed soldiers of various nationalities, traveling on board a Soviet-made Antonov aircraft bearing registration number Q2 ENC/T.50, landed last Sunday, 1 December, in Kiniangi, a locality situated in the Popokabaka area in the Bandundu region, about 300 km southeast of Kinshasa.

All these persons claimed to be Angolan nationals, nevertheless 14 military cards issued by Cuba were found at the landing site. They said they left Luena in the Republic of Angola for Cabinda and were forced to land in Zairian territory due to plane trouble.

Concordant testimonies confirm that the 44 passengers landed at around 1700 and spent the night on the aircraft which they later destroyed by setting it on fire voluntarily the next day.

Highly informed sources hint that the Zairian authorities are not seeking to overdramatize the situation and do not want to strain relations between Kinshasa and Launda following this affair. However, considering the fact that the 44 passengers on the Antonov plane are soldiers, that they destroyed the aircraft for unstated reasons and tried to hide documents which could permit their identification, the Zairian authorities intend to get some clarifications on the whole situation before deciding on their repatriation.

For investigation reasons, all the 44 soldiers have been brought to and kept in Kinshasa since Friday, 6 December.

Contacted by the press on Saturday, they [the soldiers] asserted that they were well-treated. Reiable sources indicated that the International Red Cross representative in Kinshasa has been authorized to contact these persons.

Press Conference

NC072059 Paris AFP in English 2045 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Kinshasa, Dec 7 (AFP) — Zairean authorities today presented to the press 40 Cuban soldiers they said had been intercepted after a Soviet-built transport in which they were flying from Angola made an emergency landing in western Zaire.

Zairean officials said the Cubans, along with three Angolan soldiers and a Cameroon national, were travelling in an Antonov aircraft from the Angolan city of Luena to the enclave of Cabinda when their plane made an emergency landing in Zairean territory on December 1. They did not say why the plane had to land.

Oil-rich Cabinda enclave is separated from the rest of Angola by a thin strip of Zairean territory. Oil installations in the territory have been the target of sabotage by South African special forces and South African-backed Angolan rebels. Cuba has an estimated 30,000 troops helping defend the government of President Jose Eduardo dos Santos.

The Zairean officials, speaking at a press conference presided by Information Minister Ramazani Baya, said the Cubans had barned their plane and attempted to destroy all evidence of their nationality before trying to gain Angola on foot.

The officials did not specify when or where the soldiers were intercepted, saying only that they were brought to the Zairean capital yesterday.

The officials stressed that Kinshasa did not want to dramatize the incident, but insisted on "clarifying" the matter, given that the Cuban troops had attempted to hide their nationality. They said that when brought to the capital, the 44 captured soldiers all claimed to be Angolan, although Cuban military documents had been found near the site where the plane landed.

The detained soldiers told reporters they had been well treated, but asked for permission to contact the Angolan Embassy here.

Officials at the Angolan and Cuban Embassies were not immediately available for comment.

First State Commissioner Meets PRC General

AB071010 Kinshasa Domestic Service in French 0600 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The first state commissioner yesterday granted an audience to a Chinese military delegation which is winding up its 5-day official visit to Zaire. During their visit to Zaire, the members of the delegation went on an inspection tour of military bases in the Bas-Zaire and Haut-Zaire Regions where there are a number of Chinese within the framework of the bilateral cooperation between the two countries.

The Chinese delegation, led by General He Qizong and which was accompanied by General Eluki Monga Aundu, chief of defense staff of Zaire's Armed Forces, briefed the coordinator of the Executive Council on the outcome of its tour of our country.

GHANA

Libya's Al-Qadhdhafi Makes 3-Day Official Visit

Speaks to Press

AB071856 Accra Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, today began a 3-day visit to Ghana. He is accompanied by his wife, Sister (Saphier Sarkash). Brother al-Qadhdhafi, who is leading a 34-member delegation, was met on arrival by the chairman of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC], Flight Lieutenant Jerry John Rawlings, members of the PNDC, secretaries of state, as well as members of the diplomatic corps.

He inspected a guard of honor mounted by officers and men of the Ghana Army, while members of the Green Book Study Club, the June 4 Movement, and other revolutionary organs chanted slogans to his praise.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi told a news conference that he is happy to be in the country. He said: I am very happy to meet my brother, Chairman Rawlings. He was my friend and brother even before he became the head of state. The Libyan leader spoke of cohesion and progress in relations between Ghana and Libya. He also expressed appreciation at the stride being made by the PNDC and he said: This is a source of gratification to the Libyan people. Brother al-Qadhdhafi remarked: Ghana has now been revived anew. As a matter of fact, the spirit of Dr Kwame Nkrumah has come back to Ghana.

On the question of Chad, the Libyan leader repeated that this is an entirely African issue. He stressed that any foreign intervention will hinder the solution to that problem. Brother al-Qadhdhafi strongly condemned France for trying to partition Chad into two states. He repeated Libya's readiness to contribute to a peace-keeping force to help end the civil war in Chad.

On international attacks against his country, Brother al-Qadhdhafi made it clear that Libya is determined to ward off the threats of racism, Zionism, and imperialist reaction. According to him, a Libyan plane on a routine reconnaissance flight over the Mediterranean was fired at by American fighter jets just before his current West African tour. But he declared: Libya will never be frightened by the repeated acts of aggression by the United States. Brother al-Qadhdhafi said: The Libyan Air Force will do its best to protect the country's territorial integrity.

Later, Brother al-Qadhdhafi and Chairman Rawlings drove in an open car and acknowledged cheers from the thousands of people, including school children, who had lined up the principal streets of Accra. The Libyan leader laid a wreath at the Osu Crossroad in honor of those who have sacrificed their lives for the nation.

Addresses Defense Meeting

AB072218 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution of the Socialist Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, was this evening given a standing ovation when he addressed a mass meeting of the Committees for the Defense of the Revolution, the June 4 Movement, the Trade Union Congress, the Green Book Study Club, and other revolutionary organs at the State House in Accra.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi, who is on a 3-day state visit to Ghana, thanked Ghanaians for the enthusiastic reception given him. He said the enthusiasm and zeal, which characterized the reception, have made him feel that the spirit of the late Dr Nkrumah is back in Ghana. Brother al-Qadhdhafi noted that under Nkrumah, Ghana used to be a driving force in Africa until agents of imperialism undid all his achievements. He stressed that freedom will not be achieved just by getting rid of imperialism. The Libyan leader said there must be a social revolution in Ghana otherwise the present revolutionary process cannot realize its fullest objective. Brother al-Qadhdhafi noted that under the late Presidents Nkrumah and Nasser of Egypt, this was possible.

He declared: We in the new generation must learn from the mistakes of our past governments to enable us to crush the class of people who broke down the regimes of the two leaders. We cannot cooperate with them he added.

Culture Ministers Meet

LD061717 Tripoli JANA in English 1416 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, Rabi al Awal 23, Dec 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — A meeting was held yesterday afternoon in the headquarters of Mali's Ministry of Information and Telecommunications between Al-Jamahiriyah's secretary of General People's Committee for Information and Culture and his Malian counterpart.

The two sides discussed at the meeting the aspects of the bilateral information cooperation and ways for developing it. The Malian minister lauded at the meeting the pioneering role that has been assumed by Al-Jamahiriyah in both African and the world at large. She added that the people of Mali is indebted to his brotherly people of Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah for its assistance to it. She stressed that their bilateral relations stemmed from the principle of that city of destiny of Africa expressing the high esteem felt by the people of Mali towards the dicta of the third universal theory. [sentence as received]

Talks Held 7 Dec

AB080825 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The chairman of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, last night held a reception for the visiting leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution of the

Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother al-Qadhdhafi, at the State House in Accra. The reception was also attended by members of government, a cross section of the people and members of the diplomatic corps. The two leaders did not make any formal speeches but went round and shared thoughts on matters of common interest with those present.

Earlier, Brother al-Qadhdhafi had addressed a mass meeting of the CDR's [Committee for the Defense of the Revolution], June 4 Movement, the TUC [Trade Union Congress], Green Book Study Club, and other revolutionary organs. He stressed the need for progressive African countries to be vigilant against the intrigues of neocolonialist forces. The Libyan leader described Accra as a vital target of imperialism. He said some people regard the continent as a backyard farm of American imperialism. This is evidenced by the espionage activities by the U.S. in Africa. The Americans saw to the liquidation of Patrice Lumumba in the Congo and the fall of Dr Kwame Nkruma in Ghana.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi pointed out that the battle against imperialism is not yet over. He said Africans should not forget that imperialism does not at times fight directly. The fight through various African instruments like those who engineered the downfall of Dr Kwame Nkrum Brother al-Qadhdhafi declared: imperialism must be finished, fascism must be got rid of, class system done away with. He said traders and merchants are part of the imperialist class. They cannot be on the side of the downtrodden. No freedom can be achieved with the existence of the merchant class. Landlords form part of the exploitative class as well as those who own large tracts of land. According to Brother al-Qadhdhafi, those in this class will fight on the side of imperialism. He, therefore, called for a social revolution in Ghana to enable the full objectives of the 31 December process to be realized. He said we in the new generation must learn from history and the mistakes made by past governments to be able to crush the class of people who initiated the downfall of Dr Kwame Nkrumah and President Naser.

On Libya-Ghana relations, Brother al-Qadhdhafi declared that anything that affects Ghana directly affects Libya, too. He described Chairman Rawlings as a man of the people, a revolutionary who believes in people's authority, who is against imperialism and class system. The Libyan leader commended his Ghanaian counterpart for mobilizing Ghanaians for development for a lasting system of government in Africa and the world.

On his third universal theory, Brother al-Qadhdhafi stressed that there is no democracy without a government of the people, democracy is false if it creates a system where one man is a master and another a slave.

This morning, officials of Ghana and Libya will hold their second round of talks on political, economic, and cultural issues. The first round of their discussions took place yesterday. Later in the afternoon, Brother al-Qadhdhafi will pray and address Muslims at the central mosque in Accra and give a lecture at the University of Ghana, Legon.

Tripoli on Talks

LD081508 Tripoli Domestic Service in Arabic 1330 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Joint Libyan Arab-Ghanaian talks began this morning in Accra, the capital of Ghana. The talks were attended by the secretary of People's Committee of People's Bureau for Foreign Liaison, secretary of General People's Committee for Information and Culture and a number of experts and technicians who are members of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah delegation. On the Ghanaian side the ministers of foreign affairs and economics, secretary of the Ghanaian information and the coordinator of the Ghanaian Provisional National Defence Council attended the talks.

Addresses Accra Rally

AB081709 Paris AFP in French 1603 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Abidjan, 8 Dec (AFP) — Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Libyan Revolution, on Sunday called on progressive African countries to be vigilant against the forces of "neocolonialists," it was announced by the official Ghana radio monitored in Abidjan.

Denouncing, without mentioning names, Western countries which consider the African Continent as "the backyard" of American imperialism, Col al-Qadhdhafi indicated that Africa constitutes a vital target for imperialists. Imperialism must be "buried," he said, adding that "fascism and class system" must be eliminated.

The leader of the Libyan Revolution, who was speaking during a rally organized in Accra and attended by militants and sympathizers of several Ghanaian organizations and trade unions, has been in Ghana since Saturday as part of an African tour which has already taken him to Senegal and Mali.

Speaking about liberation struggle in Africa, Col al-Qadhdhafi, according to Radio Ghana, said that the liberation war in southern Africa will be intensified next year. There can be no negotiations with the racists (of South Africa) and the independence of Namibia — illegally administered by Pretoria — will be obtained by force, he essentially said.

Concerning relations between Libya and Ghana — which has been the topic of discussions between Libyan and Ghanaian delegations since Saturday night — the Libyan head of state said anything that affects Ghana directly affects his country. According to observers in Accra, the Libyan-Ghanaian talks will mainly concern, aside from bilateral relations, Chad and southern Africa. Col al-Qadhdhafi, who was the guest of honor at a reception (?organized by) Ghanaian head of state Jerry Rawlings, was expected to address a gathering of Muslims at the central mosque of Accra on Sunday before giving a conference at the University of Legon. At the end of his visit to Ghana, he is scheduled to go to Burkina Faso on Monday.

Al-Qadhdhafi Pledges Aid

AB082051 Accra Domestic Service in English 2000 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] A large congregation of Muslims from all walks of life this afternoon said prayers together with the visiting leader of the great Al-Fatih Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, at the central mosque at Abossey-Okai in Accra. Brother al-Qadhdhafi, who was accompanied by a member of the Provisional National Defense Council [PNDC] Alhaji Mahamah Idrissu, was widely cheered by thousands of enthusiastic Muslims and residents of the area who have been waiting for several hours to catch a glimpse of him. Some of the placards displayed at the mosque read: Al-Qadhdhafi is our imam; Al-Qadhdhafi, Ghanaian Muslims are with you; and, Al-Qadhdhafi, your enemy is our enemy!

Addressing the Muslims, Brother al-Qadhdhafi announced that Libya is prepared to give financial support for the establishment of Islamic institutions in Ghana. He said Libya is also willing to offer scholarships to Ghanaian Muslims who wish to pursue higher studies in Libya. Brother al-Qadhdhafi added that Libya owes it a duty to support Muslims wherever they may be. The Libyan leader called on Ghanaian Muslims to firmly uphold the teaching of the Koran. He said you should not be found wanting. You should all clean your hearts. Brother al-Qadhdhafi noted with appreciation that Ghanaian Muslims are now coming together and he asked them to continue moving in the right direction. He pledged that Libyan Muslims will always support their Ghanaian brothers.

The secretary for culture and tourism, Dr Mohamed Ben Abdallah, said the visit of Brother al-Qadhdhafi is significant for Muslims in Ghana in their search for lasting peace and harmony. Also the prospects for greater understanding between Ghanaian Muslims and their counterparts in the world has been offered. Dr Ben Abdallah further observed that a new chapter has been opened in the history of Islam in Ghana. He therefore asked Muslims to work toward unity so that proposals to the Libyan delegation in vital areas of mutual cooperation can yield good results.

In a welcome address, the coordinator of the National Islamic Secretariat, Alhaji Dauda Otoo, said Ghanaian Muslims are particularly pleased with Brother al-Qadhdhafi's visit because since he launched the Al-Fatih Revolution 16 years ago he has not relented in his desire to assist sister African countries to free themselves from colonialism, neocolonialism, and apartheid. Alhaji Otoo further said Muslims in Ghana have been following with keen interest the assistance Libya has been giving to African nations including Ghana which benefitted from food aid, medical and oil supplies during the difficult days of the revolution. They have also noted with admiration the help being given by the Libyan Government, through the Islamic Corps Society to Muslims in other parts of Africa to build schools, mosques, and Islamic centers. Ghanaian Muslims are certain that this assistance has enhanced the promotion of Islam. He, however, appealed to Brother al-Qadhdhafi for further assistance in improving Islamic institutions in the country to enable them to contribute more effectively toward the moral transformation exercise launched by the PNDC.

The prayers were led by the national chief imam, Alhaji Muktar Abbas.

JANA on Pledge

LD091013 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0705 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Accra 9 Dec (JANA) — The brother leader of the revolution made a speech on the praying crowds at the Accra Central Mosque, during which he stressed that the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah has shouldered the responsibility to propagate the sacred Islamic religion in Africa and all corners of the world.

He said that in this respect Islamic enters have been opened in Rwanda, Burundi, Togo, Senegal and Mali and they are opened to all the sons of Muslims in those countries in order for them to learn at them and study theology and Arabic language.

He added that out of the greatest Al-Fatih Revolution's concern with the Muslims in all the corners of the world, several specialized departments have been established in Libya and have been opened for the learning of students from Africa, Asia and America.

The brother leader of the revolution pointed out in his address to the thousands of worshippers that Christianity has pursued all possible means to divide the Muslims and the energetic anti-colonialist Muslim forces, and added that the World Church Council has decided to conquer Muslims and which constitutes a new war waged by the church against Muslims and Islam.

The brother leader of the revolution added that it is the duty of all Muslims to unite in order to confront this crusade challenge by following ways and means to strengthen the Muslims and, foremost of which the to build up the Muslim culturally and scientifically in order to enable him to carry out his duty perfectly. He pointed out that Libya is always ready to contribute effectively in this respect through the scientific institutions in the Jamahiriyah and the Al-Jihad Fund.

The brother leader of the revolution stressed that Libya considers itself responsible for world Muslims and strongly stands against imperialism, racism, and Zionism interferences; it is the duty of all to prepare himself to liberate Jerusalem and occupied Palestine and not to recognize nor to negotiate with enemies, he added.

He announced at the end, in the middle of loud cries and Allah Akbar calls, that he has shouldered the responsibility to directly supervise all the humanitarian aid given by the Libyan Arab people to all Muslims in Africa and the whole world. He added that Libya will intensify its cooperation with all Muslims as a whole in order to liberate Palestine and Jerusalem and to build one Muslim nation.

Ghanaians Proclaim 'Allegiance'

LD091047 Tripoli JANA in English 0954 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Accra, Rabi al Awal 26, Dec. 9, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The Muslims in Ghana presented the

leader of the revolution following the afternoon prayers yesterday, a document of allegiance to him. It reads:

"We, the Muslim masses in Ghana, believing in Allah and his victory, meet today under your banner and take the pledge that we be true soldiers to Islam and put across truth waging a holy war to score its victory and stand against the enemies of Islam and humanity such as the Zionists and the American-crusaders prejudiced against Islam.

We also pledge to be faithful to the great principles you stand for and make every effort to put across and deepen the humanitarian dicta of the immortal third universay theory.

We place ourselves under your command and leadership to fulfill the call for jihad (holy war) in Allah's path.

'Those who support Allah will be supported by him' Allah is greater".

Signed Muslim masses in Ghana.

Address to Students

AB090742 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] The leader of the great Al-Fatah Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, ends his 3-day state visit to Ghana today. Addressing students of the University of Ghana, Legon, last night, Brother al-Qadhdhafi said if the revolution in Libya is toppled, then the revolution in Ghana would be surrendered. He declared: We have the right to rebel against the imperialists; the distance between our two countries does not count. It is the revolutionary stand which matters. Ghana and Libya are one in the revolutionary sense because they are against imperialism, racism, Zionism, and reaction.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi asked Ghanaians to regard Libya as their second home. He noted that Ghana has started playing her leading role in Africa under the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council] and she is gaining back the glory during the days of late President Dr Kwame Nkrumah. The Libyan leader called for understanding and protection for the PNDC chairman, Flight Lieutenant Rawlings, in consolidating the revolutionary gains because the CIA is against him.

Brother al-Qadhdhafi said although he has been highly impressed by the enthusiastic reception given him, he detests the sight of people selling trivial things like cigarettes and sweets on the roadside. He said, this is consumption without production. Brother al-Qadhdhafi remarked: Those who sell without producing are the very people who weaken us, even before the American imperialists. He said Ghana is paradise in view of her abundant natural resources. Ghanaians should therefore return to the land and the slogan should be production and not consumption, and the word selling should be substituted by the word producing.

On the African liberation struggle, the Libyan leader said each African state should (?bear the task) to liberate the entire continent. He said Africa is for Africans, and not an extension of Europe. He warns that if the racist entity continues to exist in South Africa, then the continent stands in danger of collapse. The Libyan leader described racism as a destructive force to the future of Africa. Brother al-Qadhdhafi regretted that the Frontline States are retreating in the face of South Africa's aggression and challenged the present generation to decide the future of Africa by intensifying the armed struggle.

He again regretted that many African heads of state are not free and liberated. He said they acknowledge that they became slaves even before they were asked to do so. Brother al-Qadhdhafi spoke against the alliance between some Francophone African states and France and said: This is a shame to Africa. He also condemned the domination of Africans by Europeans and said: If they do not want to recognize us, we should force them to recognize us.

The Libyan leader renewed his call for a just system at the United Nations with the abolition of the veto power by the five permanent members of the Security Council. By veto power, he said, these countries usurp the rights and will of the other member countries. Brother al-Qadhdhafi suggested that any resolution by the General Assembly should have the necessary legality and force, since it has the mandate of all the member states. Brother al-Qadhdhafi declared: if they reject our resolutions, then they should have their own United Nations. We can then create our own United Nations which would provide equal opportunity to all member states. He repeated that Libya can never be frightened by American acts of aggression and said: We shall meet confrontation by confrontation.

In a brief speech, Chairman Rawlings, who electrified the campus with his sudden appearance, observed that Ghana has benefited from Libya since the revolution was launched. He, however, said: Ghana deserves more assistance because she has done a lot for Africa. Chairman Rawlings told the students that they are a key to a vital goal. He said: I am dealing with a world that deals with scientific analysis and other things and on the other hand with a mass of people who reason by passion. Flight Lieutenant Rawlings declared amidst deafening cheers: Your scientific militancy is what the revolution needs. He promised to meet the students again to share with them truths which he said will lay bare certain issues.

The vice chancellor of the university, Professor Akilokpa Soya, commended Brother al-Qadhdhafi for being in the forefront of the liberatioon struggle. He described the Libyan leader as a stalwart fighter for African freedom and a man who puts his spirit [words indistinct]. Brother al-Qadhdhafi and Chairman Rawlings, were virtually mobbed by the cheering students as they left the hall.

JANA on Speech

LD090927 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0710 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Accra, 9 Dec (Jana) — The leader of the revolution last night met with the students and teaching staff of Accra Univer-

sity. On arrival at the grand hall at the university the leader was met with cheers from thousands of students, chanting: For a long life of the great Al-Fatih Revolution and its leader, thinker and teacher, Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The students carried placards reading: The thought of Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi expresses life and stems from it; Al-Fatih is a Jamahiriyah; Africa for Africans.

The brother leader of the revolution delivered a political and ideological lecture to the students that dealt with the dimensions of the conspiracies being hatched by colonialism aimed at aborting revolution in Africa and at keeping the small nations under imperialist domination. In this regard the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that we will fight in one trench with the Ghanaian revolution against imperialism because the battle between us and imperialism will be intensified until we liberate Africa. The leader pointed out that American imperialism is challenging us by planting the racist regime in the extrme south of the African Continent, and the Zionist enemy in Palestine. We will meet this challenge by challenge and revenge in order to live worthily on earth and under the sun so that our voices can be heard. The leader stressed that colonialism does not treat African states on the basis of their geographical position, but on the basis of how near or how far they are from a revolutionary stance; hence American imperialism's hostile attitude in regard to the Libyan Arab and Ghanaian revolutions because they stand together against imperialism, Zionism, racism and reaction. With regard to the conference of the Francophone states to be held in Paris, the brother leader of the revolution pointed out that this conference humiliates Africa and insults Africans because France wants to have international weight at the expense of the African peoples, and to present itself to American imperialism and the EEC as an empire which has dependencies, those being the Francophone states.

The leader referred to the so-called privilege of the veto, pointing out that this privilege has robbed the small nations of their will and has ensured international oppression. He said that we will fight at the United Nations in order to abolish the privilege of the veto so that equality among nations can be realized. The leader announced before the students of Accra University that 1986 will be a year for the escalation of the armed struggle against the racist regime in South Africa; that Libya will throw its weight behind the armed battle in southern Africa; that we will reject any negotiation or concilliation with the racist regime in southern Africa, and that we will meet only in battle. The leader stressed that if we want to triumph we should begin with ourselves by raising slogans of production instead of selling, and by transforming the gigantic strength of unemployed youth into an effective productive power. The leader also dwelt on the ideological aspects of his Third World Theory and how these aspects can be applied and practiced.

Offers Military Training

AB091354 Accra Domestic Service in English 1300 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Libya has offered to train a number of Ghanaian Air Force personnel in Libya. This was announced by the leader of a high-powered Libyan military delegation, Colonel Massud Abdul Hafiz, when he addressed officer cadets of the Military Academy and Training School at Teshie this morning. He said the gesture is to help strengthen relations between the two countries.

According to Col Abdul Hafiz, the People's Armed Forces in Libya have undergone a tremendous transformation since the Al-Fatih Revolution. As a result, they can boast of dedicated officers and men who derive inspiration and support from brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. He pledged that the Ghana Armed Forces can always count on the support of their Libyan counterpart and hoped that the Military Academy will continue to live up to expectation as a factory which produces qualified men of war.

The commandant of the Academy, Brigadier Wilson Mensah-Wood, expressed the gratitude of the Ghana Government for Libyan assistance. He however appealed to the Libyans to extend such assistance to cover the Navy and the Army as well as all grades and officers of the Ghana Armed Forces. Brig Mensah-Wood, who is also a member of the PNDC [Provisional National Defense Council], said members of the forces are ready to learn and accept more Libyan assistance both for the initial training of Ghanaian soldiers and for officers. He pledged that the assistance already offered will be utilized to the benefit of the Armed Forces.

Earlier, members of the Libyan military delegation had visited the French Language Laboratory, the Physical Training School, and the School of Infantry, where they were briefed by the respective commanding officers.

Commentary Expresses Welcome

AB070805 Accra Domestic Service in English 0700 GMT 7 Dec 85

[From the press review]

[Text] The *PEOPLE'S DAILY GRAPHIC* gives prominence to the arrival in Accra today of the leader of the great Al-Fatih Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, Brother Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi. The paper has a beautiful picture of Brother al-Qadhdhafi on its front page. Elsewhere in the *GRAPHIC* is another picture of Brother al-Qadhdhafi and Chairman Rawlings having discussions.

In its editorial headed, Brother al-Qadhdhafi Akwaaba [welcome], the *GRAPHIC* says if there is one country which has been most misrepresented by certain groups in this country and also by the international press in general, it is Libya. Happily, however, more reasonable attitudes now prevail in Ghana as more people have come to understand the progressive reality of Libya, and have learned to recognize the manipulations of the international media. The paper notes that Brother al-Qadhdhafi's recent visit to Dakar in order to promote a peaceful solution to the problems of Chad is a proof of the constructive intentions of the Libyan people. This quality of the Libyan people was also manifested in the fact that at a difficult point in Ghana's history, when her friends were few and far between, Libya was among those

few countries who extend a helping hand.

The *GRAPHIC* wishes therefore to extend a hearty welcome to this progressive leader of the Al-Fatih revolution. The paper says it has no doubt that the visit will strengthen the friendly and cordial relations between the two countries, and lead to the achievement of the aspirations of the peoples of both countries.

MALI

Al-Qadhdhafi Continues Visit; Communique Issued

Traore Speech Cited

AB061809 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel al-Qadhdhafi, accompanied by General Moussa Traore, this morning visited the Bamako Islamic Cultural Center which was financed by Libya and the UAE. The Libyan head of state prayed at the centers mosque. He later signed the golden book displayed at the meeting hall. After that Oumar Ly, the president of the center welcomed the visitors. At 1300, Gen Moussa Traore and his guest participated in the Friday prayers at the Grand Mosque of Bamako. At 1700, Mrs Mariam Traore, wife of the president will pay a courtesy call on Mrs al-Qadhdhafi at the guest lodge at Koulouba. This evening, the two heads of state will hold private meeting at an intimate dinner which will be held at the residence of the president. As for the experts, they will continue the meeting of the joint high commission at the Ministerial Council Hall. According to the new program, a final communique will crown the visit of the Libyan leader who will fly tomorrow morning to Tripoli.

Yesterday evening at the Congress Hall of the Amitie Hotel, Gen Moussa Traore hosted an official dinner in honor of his guest. During the reception, the two heads of state exchanged toasts and presented one another with honorary awards. Col al-qadhdhafi was presented with the Order of the Grand Cross of Mali while Gen Moussa Traore received the [word indistinct] Medal. Proposing the toast, Gen Moussa Traore recalled the excellent relations between Libya and Mali and Mali's stand on major current issues.

[Begin Traore recording] Libya and Mali share a common and rich Islamic culture, and a precious patrimony — the Sahara — which far from being an obstacle, has enabled our two peoples to establish solid historical links. The town of Timbuktu in Mali — citing just one example — which was created more than 1,000 years ago, has known and practiced only the Islamic religion since its birth. Timbuktu and Djene were and still are Islamic centers which propagate the Muslim faith in black Africa. Mali owes its tradition to the Sahara; that is to say its vocation is to serve as a meeting point of civilizations.

The peoples of Libya and Mali are therefore conscious of the irreplaceable role of the Sahara as a factor of unity. The emergence of new means of transportation, the great value attached to this [words indistinct] but above all the quasi-inexistence of transport links between our countries has certainly modified the interest that one can attach to the Sahara in playing a role in the means of communication. However, the extremely technical progress has given a new economic value to the Sahara. The common exploitation of the wealth of the Sahara, especially within the organization of Saharan states will open new prospects for the people of the subregion.

My brother and friend, excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Malis economic situation is marked with the effects of the drought and desert encroachment. These disasters, by their duration and their intensity, have subjected the people of Mali to hard times. Also, we have devoted all of our efforts to a very great ambition — a legitimate ambition — to fight relentlessly against desert encroachment, and at the same time to ensure our self-sufficiency in food production. We are also determined to make our Libyan-Malian cooperation very fruitful — our bilateral cooperation which (?takes into account) the complementariness of our economies, and the solidarity and the generosity of our people. This cooperation, which has experienced real success, must lead to a brilliant future. For our part, we think that henceforth, it must be based on three fundamental points.

First, the Libyan and Malian peoples must try to remove all obstacles in their traditional trade relations. Libya and Mali are brothers of peace, two countries, which are traditionally open to the world and desirous of preserving the traditional hospitality of the peoples of the Sahara.

Dear Brother and Friend, all your actions are guided by this desire to unite people. We would like to use it in enriching our future cooperation. [applause]

Second, we must consolidate the development projects which we have started together. In fact, most of them have gone beyond the point where initial difficulties jeopardized their effective functioning. They now need greater political support for their continued expansion.

Third, we need to examine how we can enrich and diversify our cooperation through the choice and the reorganization of some priority projects. These are some of the proposals which the joint commission will reflect upon. [Applause]

Dear Brother and Friend, Your Excellencies, ladies and gentlemen: Libya and Mali are both concerned about the tension characterizing international relations. On this issue, I am happy to praise the decisive action being undertaken by my brother and friend, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the Great First September Revolution [applause], on these great issues.

The party and Government of Mali have adopted a constant attitude toward all these problems and are guided by the principles of an external policy based on respect for territorial integrity and noninterference in the internal affairs of other nations. As you know, we advocate the right of each people to freely choose their political, economic, and social systems; the recognition of the right of peoples fighting to safeguard their dignity and their freedom; and finally the settlement of conflicts through dialogue and consultations. This constant attitude explains our profound attachment to the settlement of the SDAR problem, that of Chad, and of southern Africa. It also explains our relentless efforts towards helping our Palestinian brothers to regain their

inalienable rights and towards encouraging the Iraqi and Iranian brothers to put an end to their conflict.

Dear Brother and Friend, I can say that the discussions that we have held on all these questions were very satisfactory. [applause] By pooling our efforts with the other countries of the subregion for the final solution of these problems, we will at the same time strengthen African unity, the Islamic religion, the Nonaligned Movement, and the United Nations. [end recording]

In his reply President al-Qadhdhafi thanked Gen Moussa Traore for the warm welcome he received.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic followed by a sentence by sentence translation into French] This welcome was the expression of our common feelings and of the warmth of the feelings between our two peoples. It is also proof that we are not strangers in this country; we are here among brothers. Mali and the Jamahiriyah are African and Islamic countries which have many secular, geographical cultural, and religious ties, and perhaps [word indistinct] ties.

Mr President you referred to the glorious past that united our two countries, and the Sahara, which is considered as a bridge between our two peoples. In fact Timbuktu is still considered as a center for the consolidation of Islam and for the spread of the Islamic faith on this earth. We pay tribute to this town for the role it has played in spreading Islam in this region. Before my departure from Dakar today, I visited an island which was used for the slave trade. We were given the history of this island, and this history fundamentally reflects the history of the white race which hates the black race. How could one treat blacks as livestock? We discovered that the whites separated a large number of black families by selling the father to one country, the mother to another country, and the children to a third country. We also saw the weighing room where the worth of the black man was estimated by weighing him. And, in fact, the nature of the white race has not changed, because what is currently happening in South Africa is a continuation of this attitude of the white race towards the black race. [applause] We firmly condemn any contacts, any relations with the racist whites of South Africa. [applause] We are currently faced with an intensification of the struggle against the white racists in South Africa which should lead to the total liberation of the continent. African countries must pay tribute to this struggle by supporting the Frontline States and the Azanian people until they achieve total liberation. And we declare that starting in 1986 we will strive for the liberation and the intensification of the liberation struggle in Africa. [applause] Meanwhile I would like to speak about the development of cooperation between our two countries, between Mali and Libya [word indistinct]. The Joint Agricultural Company and the Joint Bank are engaged in significant activities in Mali, and the Malian people are benefiting from this cooperation. We intend to expand our system of cooperation in Africa until Africa becomes independent. We are prepared during this visit to increase joint projects between Mali and Libya. [applause] This visit, Mr President and Dear Brother, will also give us the opportunity to cooperate in order to solve many pending African problems .

The first issue which certainly concerns Libya is foreign intervention in Chad. We firmly condemn colonialist intervention in Chad which has led to the division of Chad and the dispersion of Chadians. We firmly condemn the division of Chad. We are attached to unity in Chad. We would like the colonialists to leave Chad alone. The Chadian issue is purely an African issue. The Africans and the OAU are capable of solving their own problems, including the Chadian one. We recall that Africa belongs to Africans. [applause] [passage indistinct]

Once we made this fact clear, I would like to say that Libya is ready to go to Chad as an army of peace which would treat the conflicting factions equally and leave them alone. These Libyan forces will prevent all conflict, all fighting, and all combat between the various Chadian factions in order to enable them to hold negotiations which will bring a permanent peace in this region. Any other interference from the outside will jeopardize any peaceful move to solve the Chadian conflict.

We will also have the opportunity to discuss the common efforts to be made in order to convince the parties involved in the Western Sahara issue, to hold a (?referendum).

As for your opinion Mr President, and the Malian stand on the Palestinian issue, it is a clear stand which does not differ from the Libyan stand. There should be no compromised attitude towards the racists in Palestine or in South Africa. We should intensify our efforts in helping the Namibian people in order to enable them to seize their independence from the racists as soon as possible. We should adopt a firm stand and take sanctions against the Western countries which are siding with the racists in South Africa and thus hinder our peoples struggle for independence.

Mr President, let me assure you of our gratitude for the warm welcome my delegation and myself received from you, the Malian people, its government, and its party. We also appreciate the role you are playing in favor of the African causes, your unflagging efforts to strengthen fruitful relations between Mali and the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi Banquet Speech

LD061647 Tripoli JANA in English 1448 GMT 6 Dec 85

["Leader of the Revolution Given a Banquet by Mali's President — JANA headline]

[Text] Bamako, Rabia al Awul 23, Dec. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — Mali's President Gen. Moussa Traore gave last night an banquet for the leader of the revolution and his accompanying delegation.

Present from Mali's side at the feast which was in the garden of Friendship Hotel in Bamako were the members of the Central Executive Committee Bureau of the Democratic Union of the People of Mali (Union Democratique du People Malien - UDPM), [words indistinct] Council Bureau, president of the Supreme Court, secretary general of the government's council and a number of other Mali's officials as well as the heads of the diplomatic missions accredited to the Republic of Mali.

Mali's folklore troupes entertained the guests with some of their performances reflective of the originality of African art. The leader of the revolution delivered his speech at the banquet which was given in his honour and that of his accompanying delegation.

The leader expressed in his speech his thanks and appreciation for Mali's president's speech.

The leader addressed Mali president saying, "We agree with you in all what was said in your speech in which you in actual fact expressed our mutual viewpoint. It is an expression of the [words indistinct] of the point of view which we surveyed in our talks yesterday afternoon. I also express our [word indistinct] heartfelt feelings for the warm welcome by the people of Mali in the forefront of whom is my dear brother Moussa Traore".

The leader of the revolution stressed in his speech that the warm popular welcome expressed the unity of hearts and the heartfelt feelings that connect the Libyan-Arab people with the people of Mali. Commenting on the welcome he said, "We are no foreigners here in this country. Rather, we have been received by our brothers in our second home."

The leader of the revolution pointed out in his speech that Mali and Libya are (?ethnic) countries bound by geography, culture and creed as well as by oneness of race mostly.

He went on to address Mali's president saying, "You, my dear brother, have expressed the glorious past that made the desert a bridge (?connecting us). Actually Timbuktu was a [word indistinct] for all of us that put across Islamic culture and guidance".

He added, "It is because of the role this city played that Islam was spread in Africa throughout and in this region. (?For) this reason the colonial savage barbarians took revenge of it when it fell to them. The European colonialists displayed an abonimable decadence when they went on a rampage in it causing harm to the centre of civilization in Timbuktu. They haven't managed to hurt Islam. For its banners are still waving in this region but they only expressed their decadence and enormity both of which are part and parcel of the nature of white European colonialists."

The leader of the revolution also pointed out that when the Arabs and Muslims reached these areas they started to establish in them centres of civilization and guidance such as Timbuktu. They also put across science and knowledge and brought people from darkness to light.

But, he added, when the colonialist Europeans arrived here they destroyed all these centres of civilizations and burnt down the libraries of science and knowledge and made every effort to send people back to darkness. They burnt the books in Timbuktu and transformed the libraries into stables for their horses. "We," he added, "are not surprised by this because it is part of the nature of white colonialists who despise the black race which has been created by God in this colour."

The leader of the revolution wondered saying, "What fault has the black man done to be treated by the white man like this? Who says that the black colour is bad? Why isn't the white colour the worst?" He stressed that the white colour is the worst of all is shown by the bad remains left on earth behind by the white race.

He elaborated saying that before he left Dakar he visited the island of the slaves and listened there to an account of the history of this island — the disgraceful history of the white race and how the whites despised the black race and how they used to bring black people and treated them like sheep. He added we saw how the whites used to separate the African family when the father and the mother used to be sold to different countries. So were the brother and sister. "We saw the room of the scales where man's worth was valued by the whites according to his flesh and bone," he added.

The leader of the revolution said that the whites haven't as yet changed their ways pointing out in this regard to what is taking place in South Africa concerning the oppression and racial discrimination practised against the African nationals. "It is but" he added, "a continuation of the behaviour of the racist whites."

Referring to the conditions prevailing at present in South Africa, he said,"We strongly condemn any contact with racist whites in South Africa and we call for the escalation of the armed struggle against apartheid until the racist whites come to an end."

He added, "African states have to pay the price for Africa's freedom through standing by the confrontation-line states and with the Azanian people until it gets back its independence as soon as possible. [no end quote marks as received]

The leader of the revolution announced that starting from 1986, Al-Jamahiriyah would step up the armed struggle in South Africa. He also expressed his comfort for the growth and development of the bilateral cooperation between Mali and Libya. He said that the cooperation between the two countries became tangible in both the agricultural spheres and joint investments and that the people of Mali have themselves seen the fruit of this cooperation.

The leader of the revolution, further, said, "We call for expanding the participation order in Africa so as to make this continent self-supporting. We are ready to expand the joint projects between our two countries."

He stressed that this visit would give an important opportunity for cooperation so as to solve many suspended African problems.

He said, "The first of these problems is the civil war and the imperialist intervention in Chad. We must clearly condemn the imperialist intervention which aims at smashing the unity of Chad. The dangerous step taken by France must be condemned regarding the dismemberment of this country where it has on its part designated a horizontal line dividing up Chad into two parts."

He stressed that, "We strongly condemn the partition of Chad and commit ourselves to its unity and demand that the imperialists keep their hands off Chad because the Africans and the Organization of African Unity are capable of solving their problems." He went on to say, "We reject that the Chadian question used for imperialist propaganda. (?Those) who vie with

each other to assume power in France should look for French issues and not exploit the plights of the people of Chad for their ballot-boxes. They should be ashamed of the bad (?effects) they left behind in Africa."

He stressed that Libya showed its readiness to send its troops inside Chad as peace-keeping force and treat the conflicting quarters with a footing of equality to prevent any hostilities from breaking out anew so as to give an opportunity for the negotiating quarters to achieve peace. He stressed that any foreign intervention would complicate the solution of Chad's problem.

The leader of the revolution, speaking on the Saharan Desert, said, "We strive to convince the quarters concerned to conduct an early referendum."

He stressed that Mali's stand vis-a-vis the question of the Palestinian people was clear and no different from Libya. He added, "We should (?treat) the Zionists in the same manner as we do the racist whites. There is no use negotiating with or stopping of fighting with these racists in South Africa and occupied Palestine. We should concentrate our efforts to [word indistinct] be the struggle of the people of Namibia until it redeems its independence as soon as possible [sentence as received]. We should also boycott the European countries (?who have) expressed their vile stances against the Azanian and Namibian people through their rejection to boycott the two racist regimes which foiled bringing independence to Namibia."

In concluding his speech, the leader of the revolution expressed his hheartfelt feelings and those of his accompanying delegation for the warm welcome [word indistinct] by the brotherly people of Mali, the Democratic Union of the People of Mali (Union Democratique de Peuple Malien-UDPM) and the Government of Mali.

Mali's president, Moussa Traore, delivered a speech at the banquet in which he welcomed the leader of the revolution and his accompanying delegation. He said, "The people of Mali, the Democratic Union of the People of Mali and Mali's Government regard your presence in Mali today as a great symbol of friendship and renewing affection between the Libyan-Arab and Mali peoples."

He also pointed to the prominent status assumed by Al-Jamahiriyah and to the great success scored by the Libyan Arab people thanks to the great Al-Fateh revolution so as to reinforce solidarity and reconciliation in the world at large and so as to be able to be self-supporting as regards food.

He lauded the efforts made by Libya for the purpose of creating and consolidating the foundations of Afro-Arabic cooperation.

He made it clear in his speech that Mali's economic situation was affected because of drought and desertification which have brought about great difficulties for the people of Mali, pointing out in this regard to the possibility of establishing bilateral cooperation based mainly on economic complementation, solidarity, supporting joint investment projects and expanding and diversifying the bilateral cooperation.

In concluding his speech, Mali's president lauded the great efforts exerted by the leader of the revolution for Arab, African and international issues.

Closed Meeting Held

LD061522 Tripoli JANA in English 1425 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, Rabi al-Awal 23, Dec. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution and Mali's president, Gen Moussa Traore, held a closed meeting yesterday afternoon in the leader's residence place in the People's Building in Bamako.

Visit Islamic Center

LD062118 Tripoli JANA in English 1805 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, Rabi al-Awal 23, Dec. 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution, accompanied by President Moussa Traore of Mali visited this morning the new Islamic Centre in Bamako. It was built by the joint corporation for building Islamic centres between Libya and the United Arab Emirates.

The crowds of Mali's Muslims rushed on to meet the leader of the revolution on his arrival to the centres building chanting 'Allah is great, Allah is great'.

Tens of thousands of Mali's Muslims carried green flags, portraits of the leader and banners welcoming his visit to the Republic of Mali. They took to the streets to greet the leader from the place of his residence to the Islamic Centre expressing, in their slogans, their pride in the stances of the great Al-Fatih Revolution and its pioneering role in spreading the Islamic religion in various regions of the world.

The minister of culture, youth and arts, the secretary-general of the Islamic Call Society and the secretary of the joint corporation were heading the reception of the leader of the revolution on his arrival at the new Islamic Centre in Bamako.

The leader toured all the parts and sections of the centre which included a huge mosque, a school for teaching modern religious sciences, a lecture hall, a library, a theatre, sports grounds, recreation centres, a health complex and several homes for those who run the centre.

This is the 4th Islamic Centre built in the African Continent by the joint corporation apart from its contribution in building 5 Islamic centres in south Sudan. These centres aim at spreading the glorious Islamic religion, teaching of the Arabic language, teaching Muslim sons other humanitarian sciences to build up their capabilities which will contribute in their ability to carry out their tasks.

Shaykh Omar lee, the head of the Muslims' Union in Mali welcomed the leader of the revolution and greeted him with a speech he gave on the occasion. He praised the enormous efforts of the great Al-Fatih Revolution and its Muslim leader Colonal Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to aid Muslims and support their

causes all over the world.

In his speech, he said: 'The building of such centres confirms the firm desire of the Libyan people to support Muslims and contribute in their development'.

At the end of his visit to the Islamic Centre, the leader of the revolution registered a note saying: 'Forward on the road of resuming the Islamic civilised (?code) in Africa once more'.

The president of Mali Moussa Traore also registered a note, in which he put down: 'This is the fruit of the Arab-African co-operation which must continue and develop'.

Perform Friday Prayers

LD062123 Tripoli JANA in English 1820 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, Rabi al-Awal 23, Dec 6, JAMAHIRIYAH NEWS AGENCY — The leader of the revolution and President Moussa Traore of Mali performed the Friday prayers in the Grand Mosque of the Malian capital Bamako. On the arrival of the leader of the revolution to the mosque, 'Allah is great, Allah is great' were heard loudly chanted by the Muslim masses, estimated at 10,000, who came to perform the Friday prayers.

Foreign Ministers Meet

AB072005 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Alioune Blondin Beye and his Libyan counterpart, Dr 'Ali al-Turayki, participated in the final session of the Joint Mali-Libya Commission, during which the experts of the two countries convened in Koulouba. The conclusions reached stipulated that Libya will always be by the side of Mali in its fight against underdevelopment. This was confirmed by both Dr 'Ali al-Turayki and Mr Blondin Beye in their statements at the closing session of the Grand Mali-Libya Joint Commission meeting this morning. The joint commission meeting took place outside the visit of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi to Mali. Listen to them:

[Begin recording] [Al-Turayki in Arabic with sentence by sentence translation into French] The people and leadership of Mali stand firmly by the side of the leadership and people of the Jamahiriyah. We reiterate our support for you and we hope that you will adopt the same stand. May God help us in this task to the benefit of our two peoples and our Islamic community.

[Blondin Beye] My brother minister, Al-Turayki, has said all what I wanted to say. He brilliantly outlined the outcome of this meeting. I would, however, like to content myself by saying that I have the pleasant duty to once more thank the respected president and great leader of the 1 September Revolution for this visit which constitutes a milestone in the relations between our two countries. Undoubtedly, as the Malian head of state said in his toast, this visit has enabled us to make decisions which will make the Sahara become a factor of unity instead of an obstacle.

Before leaving Mali for the Ghanaian capital, the Libyan president expressed his satisfaction for the quality of the welcome accorded him and the identity of views between the two countries. Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi spoke to [name indistinct].

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic with sentence by sentence translation into French] As I stated on my arrival, as well as in the statement I made during the banquet, I would still like to stress our great willingness to cooperate and strengthen the relations existing between our two countries and peoples. I am returning to the Jamahiriyah with very good impressions of this visit and with a great willingness to implement the various decisions made, especially on issues of bilateral cooperation and also on African and international topics. I would like to take this opportunity to express to the people of Mali, their party, and their government, which is headed by General Moussa Traore, my sincerest thanks for the highly warm welcome — the incomparable welcome — accorded my delegation and myself. This welcome reflected the unity of our two peoples as well as our solidarity. I thank you for that. [end recording]

Al-Qadhdhafi Ends Visit

AB071400 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1300 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife today ended their 2-day official visit to Mali. The leader of the revolution was accompanied to Bamako Senou International Airport by General Moussa Traore and his wife. President al-Qadhdhafi's Boeing 707 aircraft took off at 1115 GMT for Accra, Ghana.

Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Mali contributed to the strengthening of the already fruitful relations between Mali and Libya. Using the opportunity of a dinner he hosted for his guest 2 days ago, Gen Moussa Traore called for cooperation among Sahel countries. During the issuing of the final communique at the Koulouba Conference Hall today, the head of state reiterated his position on the Western Sahara problem and expressed satisfaction over the level of relations between the two countries.

In his reply, Col al-Qadhdhafi invited the Sahel states to hold a meeting shortly in Tripoli. The Libyan head of state took the opportunity to thank his brother and friend, Gen Moussa Traore, as well as the Malian people for the warm welcome accorded him.

A final communique was issued at the end of Al-Qadhdhafi's 48-hour visit to Mali. It was read by Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation. It must be said that Alioune Blondin Beye and his Libyan counterpart, Al-Turayki, had earlier participated in the session of the joint commission on cooperation at Koulouba. Also participating in the session were the experts of the two countries. It emerged from the conclusion of the session that Libya will continue to stand at the side of Mali to fight against underdevelopment, and vice versa. Dr al-Turayki and Alioune Blondin Beye confirmed this early today at the closing session of the Malian-Libyan Grand Joint Commission which met on the occasion of Col al-Qadhdhafi's visit to our country.

Further on Departure

AB071756 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpts] Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi and his wife ended their 48-hour official visit to Mali. During the signing ceremony at Koulouba this morning, the head of state reiterated his stand on the Sahara and expressed satisfaction with the state of relations between Bamako and Tripoli.

[Begin Traore recording] Your visit has been an important factor in the strengthening of the traditional relations existing between our two countries. It has strengthened the understanding between our two peoples and the need for a greater knowledge of the diversity of our culture. We must also favor and multiply the opportunities for holding other discussions on the topics discussed during your visit. To this effect, we must expand our consultations to all the countries of the subregion in the supreme interest of our peoples and to safeguard peace and security. At the risk of repeating myself, I think that the organization of Saharan states can be the appropriate framework for such meetings.

Dear brother and friend, I would also like to express to you that the people of Mali, our party — the Malian People's Democratic Union — our government, and I have highly appreciated the fact that you have responded to our invitation. We will also never forget your memorable visit — the memory of a warm and fraternal contact. On this occasion, we have seen the confirmation of a reality which is the sovereignty of the two countries and our solidarity toward development. [end recording]

In his reply, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi urged the Saharan states to meet soon in Tripoli. The Libyan head of state took advantage of the occasion to thank his brother and friend, Gen Moussa Traore, as well as the Malian people for the quality of the welcome accorded him.

[Begin Al-Qadhdhafi recording in Arabic with sentence by sentence translation into French] In fact, we are leaving you, Mali, our second fatherland, with heavy hearts, especially after this very warm and fraternal welcome which the people of Mali, their party, and their government — headed by President Moussa Traore — have accorded us. We are leaving with the conviction that contacts between us will continue. This visit has enabled us to see for ourselves the Malian people's situation in their country. We have also been able to observe the spirit of brotherhood which exists between our two peoples and the spirit of the Malian people in their fight for freedom and against imperialism.

I hope to meet you very soon within the framework of the organization of the Saharan states which will take place in Tripoli. On behalf of the people of the Jamahiriyah, I invite you to visit the Jamahiriyahan soil. [end recording]

Joint Communique on Visit

AB071914 Bamako Domestic Service in French 1500 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Joint communique issued in Bamako on 7 December at the end of Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi's visit to Mali from 5 to 7 December; read by Foreign Affairs Minister Alioune Blondin Beye — recorded]

[Text] At the invitation of his Excellency General Moussa Traore, the general secretary of the Democratic Union of Malian People [UDPM] and president of the republic, His Excellency Colonel Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah, made an official and friendly visit to the Republic of Mali from 5 to 7 December, 1985. The illustrious guest and the delegation accompanying him were accorded a popular, official, warm, and fraternal reception by President Moussa Traore, the top officials of the Malian party and government, and by the mobilized militants within the UDPM, which proves that the age-long bonds of fraternity, friendship, and solidarity existing between the sister countries are very close. President Moussa Traore briefed Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, leader of the great 1 September Revolution, on the great and impressive achievements by the Malian people in several fields which the leader of the 1 September Revolution appreciated a lot.

As for the leader of the 1 September Revolution, he briefed President Moussa Traore on the great achievements by the Arab Libyan people since the advent of the great 1 September Revolution. Col Mu'ammar Al-Qadhdhafi also briefed President Moussa Traore on the popular experience which has given the Libyan people power, wealth, and the honor for their defense. [sentence as heard] President Moussa Traore expressed his satisfaction with the concrete achievements in the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah thanks to the great 1 September Revolution.

During his visit, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi visited the Bamako Islamic Center built with the financial assistance of the Socialist People Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi held private talks with Gen Moussa Traore which took place in a fraternal, cordial, and frank atmosphere during which mutual understanding prevailed. The two leaders also held a working session which was attended on the Libyan side by Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of foreign liaison; Dr Muhammad Sharif al Din al-Fayturi, secretary of information and culture; Dr Muhammad Ahmad Sharif, secretary of the Islamic Appeal Association; His Excellency ('Ali Kaabashi), secretary of the People's Bureau in Bamako. Present on the Malian side were His Excellency Boubakar Diallo, administrative secretary of the UDPM Central Executive Bureau [BEC]; His Excellency Bouille Siby, BEC first secretary to the organization; His Excellency Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation; His Excellency Ahmed Mohamed Ag Hammany, minister of sports, arts, and culture; His Excellency Abdourahmane Maiga, minister of interior; His Excellency Dianka Kaba Diakite, minister of finance and commerce; His Excellency Mohamed Alhousseiny Toure, permanent secretary at the presidency; and His Excellency Bakary Drame, Malian ambassador to the Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah.

During their talks, the two leaders exchanged views on all the issues touching on the cooperation between our two countries, as well as on African and international problems. Concerning their bilateral relations, the two leaders first of all expressed satisfaction with the excellent age-long bonds of all kinds existing

between the Malian and Libyan people and which are based on common values and fraternal solidarity. The two leaders thoroughly examined issues touching on the cooperation between the two countries in various fields. The two leaders pledged to make continued efforts in view of promoting the development and strengthening of this cooperation, notably within the Malian-Libyan Joint Commission which held its second session within the framework of the official visit of the leader of the 1 September Revolution. In this regard, the two leaders agreed to work toward overcoming all obstacles to their traditional (?trade) relations. In this vein, the two leaders examined the ways and means to support the development projects already being implemented and which especially need more political support for their continued expansion.

The two leaders gave proper directives in view of fostering and diversifying their bilateral and fraternal relations by selecting and implementing new priority projects. The Malian side expressed to the Libyan people and to their leader its thanks and sincere gratitude for their considerable and continued assistance to the Malian people. Touching on the difficult economic situation of Africa, the two sides expressed their preoccupation in the face of the constant deterioration of the Third World countries' economies in general and those of the African countries in particular, which are seriously affected by the various effects of the world economic recession and of the drought. Moreover, these countries are handicapped by an ineffective international relations system. The two sides highly appreciated the very encouraging results of the deliberations of the OAU 21st summit meeting of heads of state and government, which was mainly devoted to the economic problems of Africa, and pledged to see to the implementation and pursuit of the important decisions made at the meeting. In this regard, the two sides expressed satisfaction with the decision to convene a special session of the UN General Assembly on the economic situation of Africa and pledged to make efforts towards the success of the deliberations of the session. The two sides also reiterated their support to the efforts aimed at convening an international conference on the external debt of Africa, which, according to them, constitutes an important step toward finding solutions to the development problems of the African Continent.

The two sides then expressed their conviction that the establishment of a mutually beneficial cooperation between industrialized countries and the Third World countries for the harmonious progress of all the nations is subject to the advent of a new, more just, and equitable world order. The two sides expressed the need to encourage fruitful and efficient cooperation between African countries through the system of participation in the field of investment and implementation of economic projects without exploitation and monopoly.

Examining the political situation of the African Continent, the two sides expressed their concern in the face of the interventions of the imperialist, colonialist, and racist forces in all their forms in African countries, and in the face of the intensification of the activities of these forces and their aggressive plots against African countries. The two sides condemned those interferences aimed at bringing African people back under their military and political domination by threatening the security and integrity of their territories.

Examining the situation in the region, the two sides expressed their loyality to the political statement of the conference of Saharan states which was adopted in Bamako in March 1980, and called for establishing, maintaining, and strengthening the friendly and peaceful relations between all the states. In this regard, the two heads of state agreed to reactivate the organization of Saharan states in conjunction with the other member-countries of this subregional grouping.

Touching on the situation in southern Africa, the two sides expressed their full solidarity and total support to the oppressed people in South Africa and to the liberation movements in their legitimate struggle against the obnoxious system of apartheid for the advent of a just and (?completely) democratic system in South Africa. The two sides also denounced the establishment of a puppet and interim government in Windhoek and all the Pretoria's dilatory maneuvers aimed at delaying the independence process of Namibia. In this regard, the two sides reaffirm the Namibian people's right to independence under the leadership of the SWAPO, their only and true representative, and demand the full implementation of Resolution 435 of the UN Security Council. The two sides condemn the ignoble alliance between the racist regime of South Africa and the Zionist entity in occupied Palestine, and also condemn the cooperation existing between these two countries in the field of the development of the nuclear and military forces, thereby threatening security and peace in the African Continent and in the Arab world.

Concerning the situation in Western Sahara, the two leaders called for a just and lasting solution to this conflict in accordance with the pertinent OAU and UN resolutions in view of making it possible for organizing a referendum on self-determination for the Saharan people.

Concerning the situation in Chad, the two sides support the efforts made by the OAU to find an African solution to this fratricidal conflict. The two leaders stressed the need to solve African problems within an African framework by the Africans themselves without any foreign interference. In this regard, the two heads of state reaffirmed their unflinching attachment to the principles of the OAU and UN Charters.

Examining the situation in the Arab world, the two leaders expressed concern in the face of the growing tension and its dangerous consequences on the liberty of the peoples in the region and on international peace and security. The two leaders condemn the recent Zionist aggression perpetrated against Tunisia and the PLO headquarters in Tunis. The two leaders consider that this barbaric and unjustifiable act constitutes a blatant violation of the elementary principles of international law and the UN Charter. The two leaders condemn aggressive acts and the genocide carried out against the Arab Palestinian people in order to exterminate them, and the two leaders reaffirm that peace can only be achieved after the total evacuation of all the occupied Arab territories by the Zionists. The two leaders reaffirm the unflinching support of the Palestinian people under the leadership of the PLO, their only legitmate representative in their heroic struggle to recover their stolen national rights, particularly their right to an independent state in occupied Palestine.

The two leaders stress the urgent need to find a just and lasting solution to the Middle East problem. The two leaders express their support to the Lebanese people in their struggle against the Zionist occupation for the total and unconditional evacuation of the Zionist aggression forces from all the Lebanese territories. The two leaders pay tribute to the Lebanese people for the sacrifices they have made to foil the Zionist maneuvers aimed at threatening the integrity of their national territory.

Concerning the Iranian-Iraqi conflict, the two leaders, who are aware of the danger that the continuation of this conflict constitutes for the Islamic community, appeal to the two sister countries to put an end to the war in order to mobilize themselves for the only and true fight, that is, the fight against Zionism.

Concerning Arab-African cooperation, the two leaders hold the view that it has not reached the desirable level and hope that it will be further strengthened on the basis of fruitful solidarity and cooperation for the good of the Arab and African people. In this regard, the Libyan side reiterated its readiness to host the ministerial conference which can serve as a starting point for the revival of this Arab-African cooperation. Preoccupied by the new wave of tensions in the world, the two leaders stressed their unflinching attachment to the movement of nonaligned countries, which constitutes a privileged instrument enabling peace and justice-loving countries to strengthen their national independence and to positively help to preserve and maintain international peace and security, and to establish a new, more equitable, and more interdependent international order.

The two leaders expressed satisfaction with the results obtained during this friendly and official visit, which testifies to the strong desire of the two countries to develop and further consolidate the fruitful cooperation existing between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah and the Republic of Mali. The leader of the great 1 September Revolution, Col Mu'ammar al-Qadhdhafi, expressed his sincere gratitude and thanks to Gen Moussa Traore, UDPM general secretary and president of the republic, for the warm and fraternal reception and the purely African hospitality that the Malian people and leadership accorded his delegation and himself during their visit to Mali. The Libyan head of state invited His Excellency Gen Moussa Traore to make an official visit to the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah. The invitation was accepted with pleasure and the date of the visit will be fixed by common consent and through diplomatic channels.

Issued in Bamako on 7 December 1985

[Signed] for the Government of the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah: Dr 'Ali 'Abd al-Salam al-Turayki, secretary of the People's Committee of the People's Foreign Liaison Bureau

[Signed] for the Government of the Republic of Mali: Alioune Blondin Beye, minister of foreign affairs and international cooperation

Cooperation Agreement Detailed

LD081125 Tripoli JANA in Arabic 0900 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Bamako, 8 Dec (JANA) — A cooperation agreement between the Socialist People's Libyan Arab Jamahiriyah [SPLAJ]and the Republic of Mali was signed yesterday morning in the Malian capital, Bamako. The agreement provides for strengthening and expanding economic, technical, scientific, cultural, and information cooperation and trade exchanges between the two countries. The agreement also provides for strengthening existing cooperation projects which include supporting the joint Libyan-Arab-Malian bank and the Libyan Arab-Malian finance company for agriculture and animal resources and contributing to the implementation of some investment projects and increasing the volume of the two countries' trade exchanges.

Agreement was also reached on a cultural and information agreement including cooperation in the fields of information and culture, the opening of a Libyan Arab cultural center in Timbuktu and an office of the World Islamic Call Society to strengthen Arab and Islamic culture in Mali.

Agreement was also reached on cooperation in the fields of sports and arts and to bolster the two countries' existing cooperation between youth and women's federations.

ANGOLA

UNITA Claims 28 Cubans Killed in Attack on Convoy

PA061513 Paris AFP in Spanish 1216 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Lisbon, 6 Dec (AFP) — Twenty-eight Cubans died during an attack by UNITA on a convoy of 230 military vehicles that was traveling on the road from Menongue to Longa, Cuando-Cubango Province, in Angola's southeastern region, according to a communique published by that organization in Lisbon.

During the operation carried out by UNITA (the armed opposition fighting against the Luanda regime), 28 military vehicles, including six BTR armored vehicles were destroyed, and two MI-24 helicopters that arrived at the scene to support the besieged column were downed, the report added. According to the same source, the column was traveling from the city of Kuito Kuanavale to support the FAPLA [People's Armed Forces for the Liberation of Angola] forces (Angolan regular Army) in "a new attempt to launch an offensive" against the positions occupied by the movement led by Jonas Savimbi in Mavinga.

MALAWI

Government Denies MNR Using Territory as Base

MB061826 Blantyre Domestic Service in English 1800 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] The Malawi Government today denied press and radio reports circulating in Mozambique that MNR bandits are using Malawi as a base from which to launch attacks against the people and Government of Mozambique. Responding to a story carried by the news agency of Mozambique, a spokesman of the Malawi Government in Lilongwe dismissed the report as malicious and aimed at damaging the existing cordial relations between Malawi and Mozambique. The spokesman reiterated that the Government of Malawi was not aware of any incident which involved MNR bandits carrying out acts of war or sabotage from Malawi against Mozambique. He emphasized Malawi's well-known position of good-neighborliness and noninterference in the affairs of other nations. While conceding that Malawi and Mozambique share a long common border, the spokesman reiterated that Malawi does not allow any type of action which might endanger the peace, security, and stability of her neighbors nor the use of its territory as a base to any organization or groups to launch violent acts of terrorism or aggression against its neighbors. He said Mozambique and Malawi are now enjoying very cordial relations and would like even further to improve these relations.

LESOTHO

Foreign Minister Departs for Visit to Soviet Union

MB051627 Maseru Domestic Service in English 1600 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] The minister of foreign affairs who is also the secretary general of the Basotho National Party [BNP], the Honorable V.M. Makhele, left Lesotho today for the Soviet Union. Mr Makhele has been invited by the Soviet Afro-Asian Solidarity Committee and will be in the Soviet Union for 2 weeks. He is accompanied by his wife on this trip.

Stops Over in Maputo

MB061214 Maputo Domestic Service in Portuguese 1030 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] V.M. Makhele, Lesotho's minister of foreign affairs, arrived in Maputo yesterday afternoon en route to the USSR. At Maputo international airport, Makhele was welcomed by Deputy Minister of Foreign Affairs Jose Carlos Lobo and the ambassadors of Lesotho, the Soviet Union, Cuba, and Yugoslavia accredited to Maputo.

The Basotho minister told journalists that while in Maputo he expects to meet his counterpart, Joaquim Chissano, with whom he will assess the prevailing political situation in southern Africa and bilateral cooperation between Mozambique and Lesotho. Makhele also disclosed that he is carrying a message from Lesotho Prime Minister Leabua Jonathan to President Samora Machel. Commenting on the economic relations between Mozambique and Lesotho, the Basotho diplomat said that they are quite good and that delegations from both countries have met with a view to further improving them. Lesotho is a member of the SADCC, an economic organization created to reduce the dependence of its nine members on South Africa.

SOUTH AFRICA

Botha Cites 'Unprecedented' Attack From Abroad

MB071001 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0925 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Wilderness, Dec 7, SAPA — South Africa was today being attacked in an unprecedented way by the outside world, the State President Mr P.W. Botha, said tonight.

Officially opening the historical rebuilt and modernised Karos Wilderness Hotel, Mr Botha said the best way to combat this attack and to put the country's circumstances in perspective was to allow people to visit South Africa to gain first-hand knowledge of the situation.

"Tourism has exceptional economic benefits for South Africa. According to estimates, more than R1500 million was spent by South Africans on holidays inside the republic last year. It is also estimated that R900 million was derived from foreign exchange as a result of tourism."

It was also a fact, Mr Botha said, that during the past few years between 25 and 30 percent of all immigrants who came to South Africa first came as tourists. It could not be denied, however, that the South African tourism industry, together with other sectors of the economy, were under heavy pressure at the moment. "Our circumstances therefore demand a positive spirit and dedication on each terrain of our lives to combat the numerous challenges facing us," Mr Botha said.

Le Grange Says Order Restored in Cape Town

MB061838 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1717 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 6, SAPA — The security forces have restored law and order in Cape Town, despite the presene of some of the most "violent and vicious assailants of law-abiding citizens", the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange said in a statement today.

Mr le Grange was reacting with "shock and indignation" to yesterday's claims by PFP [Progressive Federal Party] MPC [Member of Provincial Council] for Groote Schuur, Mr Jan van Eck, that the security forces had "declared war" on the black and coloured people of Cape Town.

"I urgently call on the leader of the offical opposition to restrain public representatives of his party from issuing such inflamatory statements."

He said he was "particulary perturbed" that such a comment could be made by an MPC — who should know "such unfair, unfounded and wild accusations" would add to "the already misconstrued and false perception of the situation in South Africa."

"The security forces have succeeded under extreme provocation and difficult situations, to restore law and order in the unrest areas, notwithstanding the presence of some of the most violent and vicious assailants of law-abiding citizens, who have no respect for human life, dignity and property."

He said the government was fulfilling its duty to protect "law-abiding citizens and their belongings" with the "greatest circumspection and strictest discipline."

"I wish to emphasise that it is the honest endeavour and wish of the government to normalise and stabilise the situation in all the troubled areas and to enable every member of the community to enjoy a normal and peaceful life," Mr le Grange added.

Further on Talks Held With ANC at WCC Meeting

Calls for Immediate Sanctions

MB061516 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] In Harare the WCC [World Council of Churches] has made an appeal to the international community to impose immediate and comprehensive sanctions on South Africa to force the government to abandon apartheid. The 85 delegates, including 35 from South Africa, demanded after the 3-day meeting in the Zimbabwean capital that the South African Government should resign, that the ban on all terrorist organizations should be lifted, that all exiles should return home, that the partial state of emergency should be lifted, and that the government should hand over power to the black majority.

The meeting was attended by church leaders from Western Europe, Canada, the United States, Australia, and several African states. The churchmen called on the international community to stop bank loans to the South African Government, banks, corporations, and parastatal institutions. They urged churches throughout the world to support what they called South African liberation movements.

Nel Issues Statement

MB061803 Johannesburg Television Service in English 1700 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Nine students from the University of Cape Town and Stellenbosch University have held informal talks with the ANC at the WCC [World Council of Churches] meeting in Harare. Their meeting yesterday came shortly after another group of Stellenbosch University students had their passports withdrawn by the government because they wanted to have talks with the banned organisation.

ANC and PAC leaders attended the WCC meeting as observers. In response to the news, the acting vice chancellor of the UCT, Professor Dorel Carr, says the university believed in the right of people to talk to one another.

In a statement this evening, the deputy minister of information, Mr Louis Nel, said reports of the meeting made it clear that the students and the NG Church [Nederduitse Gereformeerde Kerk — Dutch Reformed Church] minister who were there did so as individuals in their private capacity. Mr Nel said it was astounding that the representatives of the ANC and the PAC were permitted to address the meeting of the WCC and called for moral support for violence in South Africa. He said the ANC had clearly failed in its violent aims and that ANC dealings with certain organizations were a component of its revolutionary struggle. He said people who deal with the ANC did so without realizing that they became instruments for a terrorist organization. He added that talks with the ANC served no constructive purpose and that the government remained committed to negotiations with recognized leaders of the various populations groups of South Africa.

Further on Statement

MB061959 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1944 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 6, SAPA — The deputy minister of information, Mr D.J. Louis Nel, said tonight an NGK [Dutch Reformed Church] minister and a group of students who held talks with the African National Congress in Harare should realise they would not contirbute to peace in South Africa.

In a press release tonight from Pretoria, Mr Nel, said:

"According to newspaper reports this morning, a Nederlandse Gereformeerde Kerk minister and a group of students from Stellenbosch and Cape Town, on an ecumenical tour through Zimbabwe, attended, merely as observers, a so-called emergency meeting on South Africa of the World Council of Churches

[WCC] in Harare, during which they, at the invitation of the African National Congress, held informal talks with representatives of this terror organisation."

"In a statement, that, as reported by the newspapers, was issued by the group of students, they said that they do not represent any organisation, university or church group."

"Thus they held the talks with the ANC in their private capacity, as individuals. The ANC and the PAC (Pan Africanist Congress) are organisations of terror and they have proved it by word and deed."

"It is shocking that representatives of these organisations were allowed to address a meeting of the WCC and to make a call for moral support for a violent struggle in South Africa. Unless churches are prepred to openly declare that they are in favour of murder and violence, organisations of terror have no place at a church meeting of any type as the campaign of terror, the murder, arson and maiming of people by these organisations are not on the adgenda of the meeting.

"What is the church's standpoint in the light of the landmine attacks in the northern Transvaal, where a black man died and another was maimed?"

"Churches ought to take an unequivocal view of murder and violence from all areas. The ANC has clearly failed in its objective to bring about a revolutionary taking over of power by terror and violence. The actions of South Africa's security forces and the aversion to violence the population has developed were the reasons for this. Negotiation with certain bodies forms a component of the ANC's revolutionary struggle, but the organisation does not see it as an alternative to revolution.

"People who conduct negotiations with the ANC consequently face the danger, without being aware of it, of becoming an instrument of these terror organisations. Discussions with the ANC therefore serve no constuctive purpose and promote the ANC's obvious propaganda attempts. The government remains committed to negotiations with recognised leaders of the various population groups in South Africa who reject violence as a method to achieve political goals. These discussions take place on the basis of a united South Africa, universal suffrage, an uniform citizenship and on condition that no one population group will dominate another and that minorities' rights are protects.

"The time has come that well-meaning South Africans with upright sentiments in respect of world-wide Christian cooperation realise that they will not be making a contribution to a peaceful political future in South Africa by speaking to a terrorist organisation which is pledged to act against Christian norms."

COSATU, ANC Officials Meet

MB071125 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1115 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] The general secretary of the newly formed Congress of South African Trade Unions, COSATU, is having meetings in Zimbabwe with top officials of the ANC and SACTU, the South African Congress of Trade Unions. Mr J. Naidoo is in Harare to present a paper to the World Council of Churches, holding an emergency meeting on South Africa. Peter Thornycroft has the story:

Mr Naido said as an official of COSATU he was prepared to have discussions with any organization which was working for the liberation of South Africa, and that the ANC had approached him. He also said he had been approached by SACTU and would be talking with them as well. The ANC and SACTU sent messages of congratulations when COSATU was formed in Durban a week ago.

He said that allegations that COSATU was a front for the ANC was rubbish and said the organization was a front for workers only, but in the present climate in South Africa what happens on the factory floor cannot be separated from the wider struggle for freedom.

COSATU Issues Statement

MB091131 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1127 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 9, SAPA — The general-secretary of the newly-formed Congress of South African Trade Unions, [COSATU], Mr Jay Naidoo, has held informal talks with senior members of the ANC and SACTU [South African Congress of Trade Unions].

According to a COSATU statement released here today, Mr Naidoo was approached by an ANC/SACTU delegation at the World Council of Churches conference in Harare last week "to exchange views on the present crisis in South Africa."

"Comrade Naidoo reported that the talks were very fruitful and allowed a frank and open exchange of views," the statement said.

The ANC/SACTU delegation had welcomed the formation of COSATU as a progressive step in the struggle for workers right and a s part of "the broader struggle for freedom in South Africa."

"They also agreed with the necessity of COSATU uniting all workers while remaining independent and accountable to the needs and aspirations of the working class as expressed through its leadership and the structures of COSATU."

Other issues discussed were the recent meetings between the ANC and big business, the Progressive Federal Party and other organisations.

The statement said Mr Naidoo had reiterated the resolution taken at COSATU's inaugural congress calling for the unbanning of all individuals and organisations, the release of political prisoners and detainees and the lifting of the state of emergency.

While in Harare, Mr Naidoo also met church leaders and the president of the Zimbabwe Congress of Trade Unions [ZCTU], and discussed ways of consolidating links and solidarity between COSATU and democratic unions in Africa.

ZCTU welcomed the formation of COSATU as "a watershed in the struggle of the working class in South Africa" and committed itself to helping that struggle.

COSATU's Barayi Says Blacks May Not Pay Taxes

MB080507 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1524 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Excerpt] Queenstown, Dec 7, SAPA — The leader of the new super union, the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) Mr Elijah Barayi warned today that blacks might refuse to pay taxes and rents if the government failed to meet popular demands.

Addressing more than 20,000 people at a mass funeral of 11 unrest victims in Queenstown Mr Barayi called on the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, to resign saying he had failed to steer the country clear of turmoil. Jailed ANC leader Nelson Mandela was better qualfied to lead South Africa he said.

The super-unionist also reiterated pronouncements made at the COSATU launch in Durban last weekend that passes would be burnt if the pass laws were not abolished within six months and that the new federation would engage itself actively in community issues.

"If the political order in this country does not change soon we will refuse to pay taxes and rent. This is the land of our forefathers anyway," he said.

Trade Union Council Welcomes COSATU Formation

MB051423 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1415 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 5, SAPA — The Trade Union Council of South Africa (TUCSA) has welcomed the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions (COSATU) saying "any move to foster and promote the well-being of workers can only be in the best interests of the workers in South Africa." In a statement released today TUCSA also said it desired to cooperate with COSATU on any issues of mutual concern which will be in the interests of our memberships."

Community, Trade Groups Hail Freehold Announcement

MB051519 Johannesburg Domestic Service in English 1500 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Excerpt] The chairman of the Western Cape Community Council, Mr (Roland Njoli), says the granting of fixed property rights to blacks could help solve the problem. Mr (Njoli) told our Cape Town news office that many squatters in the region had the money to purchase property. He said that they squatted because they wanted to remain in the Western Cape. The announcement would serve as a incentive to them to acquire their own property.

The president of the Afrikaanse Handelsinstituut [Afrikaans Trade Institute], Mr (Donald Masson), said the decision would make a big contribution to orderly black urbanization as well as to the development of greater community responsibility among blacks.

FCI Comments

MB051225 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1113 GMT 5 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 5, SAPA — The granting of freehold rights to those blacks who qualified was an important step in normalising black home ownership "albeit to a relatively small segment" of the black community, the Federated Chamber of Industries [FCI] said today.

Welcoming the announcement yesterday by the minister of constitutional development and planning, Mr Chris Heunis, that leasehold rights over urban property would be granted to blacks living in areas where they qualified for 99-year-leasehold, the FCI said freehold was the "accepted corollary of title amongst whites" and added it believed blacks "should be allowed the same rights."

"The FCI has urged government to adopt a positive urbanisation strategy so that all blacks would qualify for similar privileges as white South Africans," the chamber said in a statement to SAPA.

"There is an urgent need for government to address the critical housing shortage by ensuring that more surveyed land is available to facilitate ownership." Such a step, said the FCI, would also help to improve and stabilise township conditions.

Further Exchange Control Restrictions Announced

MB061736 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1733 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 6, SAPA — The government announced today it would introduce further exchange control restrictions from next week to reduce pressure on the rand, these including extra conditions on exporters and a change in the currency payment to gold mines.

Finance minister, Mr Barend du Plessis, said from Pretoria that the restriction would supplement the four-month standstill on foreign debt repayments, announced on Sept 1, and the reimposition of the financial rand system.

Mr du Plesses said that from Dec 9 the Reserve Bank would pay for all gold bullion in rand on the day of purchase, instead of in equal payment of rands and U.S. dollars.

From the same day, it would be mandatory for exporters who do not sell spot, to cover forward their total export proceeds within not more than seven days after the date of shipment payments, Mr du Plessis said.

The third restriction to come into effect next week, the minister said, related to inter-vivos trust, which the government had

noticed were sometimes being used to channel export capital out of South Africa.

"With effect from Dec 9, therefore, income accruing to non-residents, including former residents, from such trust may only be transfrred through the medium of the financial rand."

Mr du Plessis said that the government would not hesitate to take action against transgressions of the exchange control regulations.

"Immmediate steps will be taken to amplify the frequency and extent of inspections covering all aspects of exchange control," he added.

Investigations by the control authorities had already indicated there were dealers who entered into foreign exchange transactions disregarding the requirement for documentary evidence, or without an underlying payment commitment, the minister said.

"With immediate effect, authorised dealers will therefore be required to insist on confirmation of the existence of an underlying payment commitment or accrual before entering into spot or forward dealing with overseas banks."

Authorised dealers would in future also have to transfer and deposit with the Reserve Bank all amounts paid into "special restricted accounts" which they have held under the debt standstill arrangement, he added.

Referring to export control, Mr du Plessis said the authorities had discovered that some exported granted credit to foreign buyers for longer than the six months allowed, while others did not account for their export proceeds within the prescribed seven days.

"The control will in future monitor export credits and payments more closely and will shortly hold discussions with authorised dealers regarding the existing reporting procedures in this regard."

Mr du Plessis said the existing arrangements for the spot foreign exhange market and the mechanism in the swap market, by which banks may buy U.S. dollars from the reserve bank and sell them within set limits to the bank, remained unchanged.

He added that the reserve bank would continue its policy of gradually reducing the maximum net amount that authorised dealers could bet from or sell forward to the bank by means of swaps:

"For the year to Aug 31, 1983, the total amount of this exposure for all authorised dealers together was fixed at U.S. dollars 10 billion. On Sept 1, 1984, it was reduced by one-third. It will now be reduced by another third with immediate effect."

The bank's obligation to supply forward cover to authorised dealers would lapse on Aug 31 next year, he said.

State Drops Treason Charges Against 12

MB090820 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0819 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pietermaritzburg, Dec 9, SAPA — There were wild scenes of jubilation here after the attorney-general of Natal, Mr Mike Imber, SC [Senior Counsel], today withdrew charges against 12 of the 16 who have been appearing on treason and other charges in the supreme court.

The 12, who immediately pledged to continue the struggle for peaceful change in South Africa, are Mr Mawalan Ramgobin (52), Mr Chanderdo Sewpershad (43), Mr Mooroogih Jayahajapathy Naidoo (53), Dr Essop Essack Jassat (52), Dr Dundubela Aubrey Mokoena (52), Mr Ephraim Curtis Mkondo (56), Mr Archibald Joseph Gumede (70), Mr Devadas Paul David (40), Mrs Albertina Sisulu (66), the Rev Frank Chikane (34), Mr Cassim Saloojee (49) and Professor Ismail Mohammed (54).

The remaining four are: Mr Sisa Njikaleni (29), Mr Sam Kikine (36), Mr Issac Ngcobo (36) and the national chairman of the South African Allied Workers Union, Mr Thozinale Gqweta.

Mr Imber said the case against Mr Richard Gqweta, Mr Sisa Njikelana, Mr Sam Kikine and Mr Dusi Ngcobo would continue. Mr Justice John Milne, the judge president, congratulated those discharged on their behaviour during the proceedings. He asked them to restrain from venting their exhiliration until they were outside the courtroom. Outside, there was near pandemonium as the former accused were hugged, kissed and applauded by counsel, relatives and friends.

The former accused and those still accused first appeared here on May 3 and were granted bail. Their first appearance had been almost a year ago in the Durban Magistrates Court, after the 90-day British Consulate refugee drama.

Mr Archie Gumede, UDF [United Democratic Front] president, said afterwards he and fellow president Mrs Albertina Sisulu would continue the leadership role for as long as the people wanted them.

"This ordeal had not discouraged me in the least to continue to work towards a peaceful South Africa," he said.

Formerly accused No. 11, Mr Cassim Saloojee, said: "We are confident that freedom will come to South Africa, to all its people."

After the charges were dropped, Mr Mewa Ramgobin was hugged by his daughters, while other former trialists were congratulated by a small band of stunned wellwishers. A spokesman for the former accused said they would meet their lawyers to decide whether they should take legal action against the minister of law and order, Mr Louis le Grange, for unlawful detention. The four who are still accused are all members of the South African Allied Workers Union.

One of the freed men, Dr Essop Jassat, said the trial had cost him R100,000 in lost earnings and expenses, apart from legal and travelling costs, which had been met by another source.

Mr Mewa Ramgobin said that the acquittal of the 12 was an indictment of the security system.

"While there is no doubt that we were on trial, apartheid was also on trial and the method of our struggle under the banner of the Natal Indian Congres and the United Democratic Front was held in question. Now there is a vindication and we do hope that the rulers of South Africa come to their senses," said Mr Ramgobin.

Dr Essop Jassat said the discharge was a vindication of the former accuseds' method of struggle. He said he and the others released today thanked the judicial system for their freedom.

Winnie Mandela Leaves Johannesburg Clinic

MB080541 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1844 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 8, SAPA — Mrs Winnie Mandela left a Johannesburg clinic yesterday after a four-day stay to recover from exhaustion and hypertension, a spokesman at the nursing home said. Mrs Mandela left at mid-day yesterday after entering the private, Florence Nightingale Nursing Home on Wednesday for rest and treatment.

Mrs Mandela was believed to have returned to her home in Soweto, despite order issued by the government in 1977 that banished her to Brandfort in the Orange Free State.

Thousands Attend Peaceful Queenstown Funeral

MB080809 Johannesburg International Service in English 2100 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Thousands of black mourners, led by a about 300 khaki-uniformed youths carrying carved wooden rifles in the shape of the Soviet-made AK-47, have peacefully buried 11 riot victims in the Eastern Cape Town of Queenstown. Police and soldiers manned roadblocks approaching the stadium where 30,000 people attended the funeral service but did not interfere with the 5-hour ceremony. The 11 were killed on 11 November allegedly as a result of police gunfire into a church but police have denied the allegation.

Umtata on Funeral

MB080812 Umtata Capital Radio in English 0600 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Despite narrowly averted clashes between residents and police, yesterday's funeral of 11 unrest victims in the eastern Cape passed without serious incident. The crowd of 20,000 was addressed by several leading figures in Queenstown as Mike Loewe reports.

In 4 hours of emotive speeches, Mrs Molly Blackburn, Progressive Federal Party members of the Provincial Council, called on P.W. Botha to explain what she calls his policy of violence. Father Smangaliso Mkhatshwa, chairman of the South African Catholic Bishops Conference called for the troops to be pulled out of the townships and for the release and return of political exiles and leaders. He said they would negotiate a transfer of power from the white minority to the majority.

The Congress of South African Trade Unions National president, Elijah Bahayi, repeated threats that the [word indistinct] union would burn passes in 6 months and refuse to pay rents unless Mandela and others are released and the troops withdrawn. (Konike Ndhlovu), a United Democratic Front president, warned that peace in South Africa was dependent on negotiations with the ANC.

Police Report Arson, Petrol Bombing, Stoning

6 Dec Evening Report

MB061720 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1712 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 6, SAPA — Here is the 7 pm unrest situation report, issued by a spokesman for the SAP's public relations division in Pretoria:

In Soweto a bread delivery van was robbed and two other delivery vehicles were set alight. In New Brighton, near Port Elizabeth, a petrol bomb was thrown at a liquor store, causing minimal damage. At Nyanga, in the Western Cape, a mob of black youths stoned a railway police vehicle.

7 Dec Morning Report

MB070649 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0646 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 7, SAPA — Following is police unrest situation report to 8 am. Issued by the public relations division of the SAP:

Western Province:

Nyanga: Arsonists set a private vehicle alight while at Manenberg a senior secondary school was also set alight by arsonists. Estimated damage about R20,000. A white female was slightly injured after Coloureds stoned a private vehicle in Bishop Lavis.

Eastern Province:

Tinius near Fort Beaufort: A petrol bomb was thrown at the house of a SAP member.

Northern Transvaal: A black male was last night arrested in East Lynn near Pretoria after stones had been thrown at a SAP vehicle.

7 Dec Evening Report

MB080459 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1851 GMT 7 Dec 85

[Text] Following is 8 pm unrest report, issued to SAPA by police public relations division in Pta [Pretoria].

In Soweto, there were isolated cases of stonethrowing. In one incident, a bus was stoned and in another, a bus was stoned and set alight by arsonists. Estimated damage of R14,000. At Hankie near Port Elizabeth, a black woman was arrested on a charge of public violence after an SAP vehicle was stoned.

At Philippi, in the Western Province, there were incidents of stone throwing of private vehicles. Police used birdshot to disperse the attackers.

At Atteridgeville near Pretoria, people gathered after a funeral and were dispersed by police.

8 Dec Morning Report

MB080719 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0717 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 8, SAPA — Here is the 8 am unrest situation report, issued by a spokesman of the SAP public relations division in Pretoria:

In Mamelodi, near Pretoria, a group of blacks gathered apparently after a funeral yesterday afternoon and were warned by police to disperse. They refused and set alight the house of a member of SAP and petrol-bombed another house. A petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle.

Police made use of shotguns to disperse the attackers and later last night a black male was admitted to Kalafong Hospital, near Atteridgeville, with shotgun wounds. He later died.

Police do not know in which incident he was injured. Investigations are being carried out.

Police in Atteridgeville arrested seven black males, four of them under 18.

At Wolmer, near Port Elizabeth, Wolmer, members of the UDF [United Democratic Front] and AZAPO [Azanian Peole's Organization] shot at each other with firearms. A black woman was wounded. A petrol bomb was thrown at a police vehicle. The SAP used tearsmoke to disperse the group.

At Nyanga, in the Western Cape, a private vehicle was set alight, and at Guguletu a private home was set alight.

A white male was slightly injured after stones were thrown at his motorcycle near Bishop Lavis.

In Leslie, in the Eastern Transvaal, a petrol bomb thrown at a home of an SAP member.

Police used tearsmoke to disperse attackers and arrested five black males, two black women and a black male under 18.

In Chesterville, near Durban, a handgrenade of Russian origin was thrown into a private home. It failed to explode. Police are investigating.

8 Dec Evening Report

MB090457 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1840 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 8, SAPA — The following is the unrest report for the period 8 am to 8 pm tonight issued to SAPA by the South African Police public relations division in Pretoria at 8.25 pm.

Eastern Province: At Walmer near Port Elizabeth there was confrontation between two black groups, the United Democratic Front [UDF] and AZAPO [Azanian People's Organization], in which a black man, 40, was axed to death.

Port Natal, Mobeni: An explosion took place at the Mobeni post offie this afternoon. Two members of the SAP were slightly injured, and six Indian people were slightly injured. Estimated damage at the post office was about R20,000. Police are investigating.

9 Dec Morning Report

MB090707 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0706 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 9, SAPA — Following is the SAP morning "unrest report," received by SAPA at 8.45 am:

In the coloured residential area of Elsies River, six petrol bombs were last night found in a private house. Three coloured women and two coloured males were arrested. In the Khayelitsha black residential area in the Western Province, one black man and one black woman were killed when their home was set alight. In Soweto on the Witwatersrand, three private vehicles were damaged when set alight by arsonists.

At the Cooke mine in Westonaria on the West Rand, members of the SA police were stoned by a mob of blacks. The police fired at the group with tear smoke and shotguns. One man was fatally wounded. Eighteen black males were wounded and arrested and 23 other men arrested.

In Monziville, Krugersdorp, three black woman and one black man were injured when their home was petrol-bombed. In Kagiso on the West Rand, a private dwelling was damaged when set alight by arsonists. In the black residential area of Queenstown, the burnt body of a black woman was found.

Police Reportedly Beat Man

MB090826 Johannesburg SAPA in English 0824 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Johannesburg, Dec 9, SAPA — A 60-year-old Diepkloof an was beaten to death by solidiers who were patrolling the township on Saturday night, police reported today. Colonel J.J. Beeslaar of the Soweto CID, said the man was walking in a Diepkloof street when he met the soldiers and an argument developed. The soldiers took off their helmets and hit the old man on the head till he died. This was one of 18 murders in Soweto over the weekend.

Col Beeslaar that two of the murders involved shooting. In one incident, a 26-year-old man from Meadowlands hostel was shot in the head and died on the spot last night.

The Col said police also reported four armed robberies, two businesses and six houses broken into, seven women raped, 19 ordinary thefts and 12 car thefts. Eight people were arrested in one stolen car. Police recovered 23 stolen cars, arrested 16 shebeen owners, two mandrax dealers and confiscated 51 mandrax tables. Four people were arrested for dealing in 49kg of dagga [marijuana].

Police Reply on Beating

MB091059 Johannesburg SAPA in English 1057 GMT 9 Dec 85

[Text] Pretoria, Dec 9, SAPA — Although investigations were continuing there was no proof so far an elderly Diepkloof township man was beaten to death by soldiers on Saturday, a police headquarters spokesman said in Pretoria today.

According to an earlier report, it was alleged the man was walking in a Diepkloof street when he met the patrolling soldiers.

An argument was said to have developed, whereupon the soldiers took off their helmets and hit the old man on the head until he died.

Responding to the report, the police spokesman said there was no proof so far that this allegation, made by "a person," whom he declined to identify, was true, although investigations were continuing and police were looking at all possibilities.

The dead man's body, later identified as Mr William Macubu, 60, was found in a street in Zone 1, Diepkloof, at about 4 pm on Saturday.

"It was alleged by a person that the deceased was attacked by soldiers who beat him to death with their helmets.

"Thus far, no proof to substantiate this allegations could be found, and the SA police are continuing their investigations and looking at all possibilities," the spokesman said.

177 Arrested in Past Week

MB061538 Umtata Capital Radio in English 1500 GMT 6 Dec 85

[Text] South African Police say 177 people have been arrested in the past week under state of emergency regulations. They say of the more that 6,000 people held since the state of emergency was declared, 949 are still in detention.

Most of this week's detainees were in the Johannesburg, Benoni, and Wynberg magisterial districts.

Press Reportage, Commentary on Emergency

7 Dec Press Review

MB070720 [Editorial Report] South African English- and Afrikaans-language newspapers continue to report and comment on the state of emergency and related topics:

Party Merger

Pretoria *DIE TRANSVALER* in Afrikaans on 5 December says in an article that "the possibility of a merger between right-wing parties in South Africa was dashed last night by the leader of the HNP [Reformed National Party], Mr Jaap Marais." It quotes Mr Marais as saying: "'If the Conservative Party does not change its attitude, cooperation cannot be achieved. As much as I want to promote unity it cannot be done on a basis of mistrust.'"

Lifting of Emergency

An editorial in the same issue says: "With the announcement of the lifting of the state of emergency in eight magisterial districts, the state president, Mr P.W. Botha, has made the encouraging observation that there are signs that the revolutionary climate is losing its momentum." This, together with other events of the past week, creates the hope for more peaceful conditions within South Africa. In turn, the end of the state of emergency will create a favorable climate for constitutional debate between white and black. In conclusion, it says: "We can only hope that a climate is developing in which full attention will be given to political solutions to oppressive questions."

Mamelodi Unrest

Johannesburg *BEELD* in Afrikaans on 6 December says in an editorial that "it is becoming clear that the secrecy surrounding what happened in Mamelodi on 21 November has created an ideal climate of effective propaganda against the police." An investigation by *BEELD* revealed that some of the claims made by the organizers of this week's funeral were blatant lies. "Wild rumors flourish under secrecy," it notes. When will the government learn this? It says the media is the only source of information South Africa has. The information should be given to them so that they can disseminate it. Concluding, it says: "It is in the interests of the police to see that there is no cloud of suspicion hanging over their heads."

Mugabe Visit to USSR

In another editorial in the same issue, *BEELD* says: "The recent visit to Moscow by Zimbabwe's Mr Robert Mugabe is, to say the least, interesting." For the first time it seems as if Zimbabwe has plans to creep in under the hairy arms of the Red Bear. The Soviet Union, which has struggled for a long time to win Mr Mugabe's favor, has succeeded at last. Mr Mugabe is seeking weapons and Soviet advisers to offer resistance to South Africa's supposed threat. Questioning Mugabe's fear of a South African attack, the editorial asks: "Is it because he has forsaken his pragmatic attitude of the past and has plans to harbor terrorists acting against South Africa or is he already doing so?" Concluding, it says: "If this is the case, he must prepare

himself for a violent clash in his territory not only with serious consequences for his own country but for the whole southern African region."

Black Property Rights

Johannesburg *BUSINESS DAY* in English on 6 December carries a news analysis by political correspondent Paul Bell on the Government's announcement of the extension of freehold rights to blacks. According to Bell, "the freehold decision is a major step forward in some senses," because urban blacks had "reservations about leasehold" and "were uncertain as to the rights it accorded them in terms of their status as urban residents" and "freehold implies an easing of influx control restrictions." However, Bell notes that "for those without urban residence rights, the conditions of entry will depend on their ability to buy their way in" and that freehold rights are still subject to the Group Areas Act. According to Bell, "the freehold decision indicates government's plans for 'orderly urbanisation' do not include scrapping the pass laws." If a person's right to live in an urban area is to be determined by his possession of a home and a job, as suggested by the Riekert commission, Bell says that this indicates that "recommendations that the pass laws simply be abolished would not appear to be on the cards."

In its editorial, *BUSINESS DAY* discusses the announcement of freehold rights for blacks: "that blacks will soon be able, in effect, to buy urbanisation is a most welcome step, and certainly one of the most tangible signs of reform that we have yet seen. It is a step towards inevitable urbanisation and away from shifting racial sands to solid, economic ground." However, the editorial goes on to note, the announcement still means that people can only live in "racially prescribed areas." Moreover, the editorial notes, there is a lack of private sector funding for black home buying, as well as a shortage of housing. "It is untenable and wasteful that people be prevented by regulations of this nature from moving to wherever there is a living to be made." Still, the editorial concludes, "government has accepted an important principle — that people can live where they can afford to buy. Surely the next step is then is to rid the Statute Book of the Group Areas Act?"

Pretoria Consumer Boycott

An article in the same issue reports that the consumer boycott in Pretoria had begun and some township youths had begun to monitor the situation. "A snap survey in Pretoria showed yesterday that very few blacks were buying from shops in the city," the report notes, but adds that "the local Chamber of Commerce said that it was of the opinion that the boycott had flopped."

COSATU

Claire Pickard-Cambridge reports in the same issue that "government will adopt a wait-and-see attitude to the newly-launched giant trade union federation, the Congress of SA Trade Unions (COSATU)." Despite "the collision course COSATU has adopted towards the government," a "senior government official" said that "there was still some uncertainty about what it stood for and what its aims were."

Detainees' Cases in Court

An article by Linda Ensor discusses the growing number of cases being brought by detainees in the supreme courts and says that this "has been interpreted by several lawyers as indicating an increased willingness to challenge the state." Ensor then adds that "as the courts become more involved in protecting the individual against excessive executive powers, so they are putting the state's tolerance of judicial opposition to the test." The article then goes on to discuss examples of recent applications brought by detainees in supreme courts and concludes by noting: "Time will tell how much judicial independence will be officially tolerated during these socially turbulent times." One lawyer told Ensor that he "has no doubts that were an emergency regulation declared unlawful by the court, a new valid one would soon be formulated to replace it."

Further on Property Rights

Johannesburg *SOWETAN* in English on 6 December discuss the government's announcement of freehold rights for blacks in its editorial: "The granting of what appears to be qualified property rights to blacks would have been a dazzling reform a few years back. But, like a snail, the Government had to be coaxed and finally convinced that such a change was not only inevitable, but good for South Africa." "Instead of blacks welcoming the news about freehold," it continues, "the announcement is met with suspicion at the best, and cynicism at the worst." This is entirely the government's fault, the editorial says, since the government's attitude in announcing such reforms creates this kind of feeling. "When the people ask for certain changes, the Government drags its feet, casts furtive glances over its right shoulder, declaims to the world that it will not move an inch. And eventually effects the change. The success of the exercise falls flat on its face and we would look particularly silly to come out full of praise when this happens." The government has acted like this before, over the issue of student representative councils for example, and will no doubt act in such a way in the future, in matters like demands for the release of Nelson Mandela. What will happen with these demands "is what has happened with the freehold rights issue. There has to be lobbying from the private sector, pressure from within and abroad, before the cumbersome system moves to make inevitable changes." The editorial concludes by noting that while "everybody has been saying freehold rights, the removal of influx control, the removal of the Group Areas Act would be like a shot in the arm for the reform process," "the state takes extraordinarily precautious measures before belatedly making the advance. By then we have all become tired, suspicious and cynical."

Johannesburg *CITY PRESS* in English on 8 December [date as published] reports that "confusion and a 'wait-and-see attitude' greeted Mr Heunis' initial announcement that the Government intends to grant freehold rights" to blacks. The National African Federated Chambers of Commerce "challenged the government to allow blacks freehold rights outside the so-called scheduled areas;" the general secretary of the General and Allied Workers Union said that any solution not based on "a single and undivided South Africa" is not a solution; and an organizer for the Allied Workers Union said that "'Mr Heunis' announcement is window dressing.'"

In its editorial on the freehold announcement, *CITY PRESS* says: "It seems only those who qualify for the 99-year leasehold will be entitled to own land. From what we know, a negligible percentage of our people enjoy that type of leasehold." Therefore, "in effect, most of our people will still be landless." The editorial concludes by saying that the government must "proceed to remove the trappings of apartheid from the process of land ownership."

Consumer Boycotts

A report by Sandile Memela in the same issue notes that the consumer boycott in Soweto and other Reef townships will resume on 8 December. A pamphlet distributed by the Consumer Boycott Committee calls for "the withdrawal of troops from the townships, the release of all emergency detainees, an end to the state of emergency, the resignation of all councillors and the boycott of their shops." The pamphlet says that the boycott will not end as long as " 'P.W. Botha's government refuses to meet the peoples' demand to dismantle apartheid.' " Andrew Lefoka reports in the same issue that the boycott in Pretoria townships is continuing and says that the demands include: "Withdrawal of troops from the townships, lifting of restrictions on funerals, reinstatement of metal box and continental china workers, resignation of 'puppet' leaders and cops, the unbanning of COSAS [Congress of South African Students], introduction of student representative councils, and the right of workers in homelands to join trade unions of their choice." Benito Phillips reports on a meeting of 50,000 people in Port Elizabeth, which was addressed by community leaders including the president of the Port Elizabeth Youth Congress, Mkusheli Jack; the president of the Port Elizabeth Black Civic Organisation, Henry Fazzie; and the Eastern Cape United Democratic Front vice president, Michael Zitho, among others. It was announced at the meeting that the Port Elizabeth consumer boycott would be suspended until April, while it was also demanded that Nelson Mandela be released by next June. Jack also announced that there were plans to launch a national boycott in April.

Further on COSATU

A report by Mono Badela on the launching of COSATU says: "Even if it fails to achieve any of its objectives — which is highly unlikely — the very existence of the congress of SA Trade Unions must send a shiver up the spine of the Government and big business." Badela adds that "already union and industrial relations sources say the super federation could pose the most serious internal threat yet to P.W. Bbotha and his Government. They contend that Pretoria could find it had allowed the growth of a radical union with considerable industrial muscle which was determined to join the political fight to overthrow apartheid."

In the "Percy's Itch" column, Percy Qoboza writes: "The frustration, bitterness and anger which has been building up over the years is finally being released because it can no longer be contained. Anybody who fails to see this is fooling himself. Government reaction to the crisis facing this nation needs a complete facelift and overhaul. One need merely look at the reaction this week after the launch of the Congress of South African Trade Unions — it was hysterical to say the least. The Government and its agencies lost no time in denigrating, defaming and running down COSATU. The cries labelled the federation as some form of 'front' for the African National Congress. It seems everyone who opposes apartheid is automatically a 'front' for the ANC." Qoboza concludes by saying that "what is urgently required is for men of vision to stand up and be counted in the quest for peaceful solutions."

Unrest

In its editorial, Johannesburg *THE CITIZEN* in English on 6 December says that "there has definitely been a reduction in violence." Although "Black radicals and White liberals claim that nothing has changed, and that the restriction on TV coverage and on the Press have merely hidden what is going on," "our own impression is that the violence has passed its peak, and that the recent deaths — with the exception of the 13 at Mamelodi and the 14 at Queenstown — were scattered." "While the absence of TV crews has not ended violence," the editorial says, "it has contributed to the easing of the situation, since the organisers of the unrest are no longer able to set up scenes for the benefit of the cameras." Although the violence will not end in the "foreseeable future," the security forces "have been able to frustrate the radicals' plans to set the townships on fire, to destroy the authority of the Government, and to force black policemen and other so-called 'collaborators' to withdraw from the 'system.' What makes the situation look even more promising is that "the Government is taking action to resolve some of the most pressing problems facing the blacks. It is also getting on with its reform initiative and showing, as in the case of the granting of freehold title to blacks, that it is in earnest about reform," the editorial concludes.

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 6 December carries a report by Jo-Anne Collinge that two students, one 14 years old and the other 16, were released from over 2 months of solitary confinement in Johannesburg's Diepkloof Prison. The two had been held under Section 29 of the Internal Security Act. The two were part of a group of young people arrested on September 19 in Krugersdorp and both were freed without charge.

More on Property Rights

In the same issue political correspondent David Braun reports on Constitutional Development and Planning Minister Chris Heunis' announcement of freehold rights for blacks. Braun notes that this "appears to be the first major crack in the system of influx control," as the government "has conceded that official permission will no longer be a requirement for blacks to own property outright in certain townships."

In its editorial on the same subject, *THE STAR* says: "now that Mr Heunis has clarified his statement on black home ownership it is possible to welcome it more enthusiastically. Yes it is progress that blacks can buy property without being ensnared by Section 10 and the restrictions it imposes. We look forward to more land being provided in more areas. Eventually the Group Areas Act will be dismantled and everyone will be given the right to live where they choose."

Mamelodi Unrest

In another editorial, *THE STAR* calls for "an independent inquiry" into the events in Mamelodi that resulted in 13 deaths. Either the events "were a model of correct police behaviour — followed by concerted fabrication on the part of witnesses — or there was a gross failure of official judgment," it says. The editorial asks why there is reluctance to appoint an inquiry when the "two sides' accounts are hugely at variance. Numerous witnesses have alleged something approaching a massacre; the minister of law and order speaks of 'wild allegations and blatant lies'." The editorial concludes by saying that "Mamelodi residents should have their damning affadavits tested by the judicial process."

School Boycott

Johannesburg *THE STAR* in English on 7 December carries a report by education reporter Susan Pleming, which says: "A possible school boycott throughout 1986 to mark the 10th anniversary of the 1976 unrest has galvanised anxious Soweto parents into action." According to Pleming, "the rumour of a year-long boycott has prompted concerned parents, community leaders, organisations and student leaders to meet in several centres in South Africa this weekend to discuss this and other problems of the 1986 academic year."

WCC Meeting in Harare

An article by Hannes de Wet in the same issue reports that "the Minister of Home Affairs, Mr Stoffel Botha, yesterday indicated that he would do nothing about this week's meeting in Harare between the African National Congress (ANC) and students from the Universities of Stellenbosch and Cape Town." According to a spokesman, Botha "merely reiterated that the Government had clearly stated its serious opposition to talks with the ANC."

More on Pretoria Boycott

In his political commentary, David Braun discusses the consumer boycott in Pretoria townships. According to him, the consumer boycott committee wants "the state of emergency lifted; troops out of the townships; an end to unfair dismissals; free homes and medicine for the unemployed; lower bus fares; lower rents; school problems resolved; black town councillors to resign; and a taxi rank near the centre of Pretoria to stay." Braun says that it is impossible to gauge the boycott's effectiveness, since only boycott organizers are willing to talk and "black individuals and local elected leaders were too scared to say anything." According to Braun, "a mantle of fear and intimidation has covered most of the affair, with only boycott organisers making statements with impunity."

Braun concludes by saying that the boycott organizers have "set unrealistic political demands. The businessmen who will be affected by their action have very limited ability to put pressure for change on the government. However, the boycott is likely to heighten appreciation among the city's businessmen of the problems of the black communities, both with regard to the urgent need to alleviate the political and economic pressures and the tyranny of intimidation."

Sanctions

In its editorial, *THE STAR* comments on former British Prime Minister Harold MacMillan's "Winds of Change" speech, which was recently discussed by Progressive Federal Party MP Helen Suzman. The editorial says: "Mrs Suzman was right, along with Mr MacMillan, to point out that isolationism is outdated." Suzman said that economic sanctions would be more likely to lead to a "siege mentality" than "the demise of apartheid," the editorial goes on to say and concludes: "Far better would it be for the Commonwealth and European Community to campaign for the removal of all apartheid legislation, the unbanning of the ANC and the return of black politics from the cold of detentions, bannings, and exile. Such a wind of change could turn into a hurricane of reform."

8 Dec Press Review

MB080633 [Editorial Report] **Black Property Rights** — Johannesburg *THE WEEKLY MAIL* in English for 6-12 December carries a report by Sefako Nyaka on the extension of freehold rights to blacks. According to Nyaka, this "has been slammed as another government ploy to further divide the people." George Wauchope of the Azanian People's Organization "said the struggle in the country was about the repossession of the land and nothing short of the 'transfer of the land to its rightful, and indigenous owners would appease the demands of the oppressed.' " Pandelani Nefholovodwe, secretary general of the Azanian Confederation of Trade Unions, "said the government must take responsibility for providing decent housing" and Phambili Ntloko, publicity secretary of the National Forum Committee, "said the move was a tactic to further divide the black community."

Unrest Toll

Gavin Evans reports in the same issue that "the November unrest death toll was the second highest of any month this year, in spite of P.W. Botha's announcement that the revolutionary climate was 'fast losing momentum'." According to the South African Institute of Race Relations, at least 99 people were killed in unrest incidents last month compared with the previous monthly average of 69. Evans notes that "this represents a marked increase in the daily death toll since November 2 when the ban on taking photographs of 'unrest situations' was introduced in the emergency areas." Although President Botha has said that the implementation of the state of emergency has caused the " 'revolutionary climate instigated from outside South Africa's borders' " to lose momentum, the Institute of Race Relations' statistics indicate "that the daily death rate since July 21, when the state of emergency was declared, is 3.44 while the 1985 average before the emergency was 1.67."

COSATU Formation

An article in the same issue by Patrick Laurence discusses the formation of the Congress of South African Trade Unions

(COSATU) and claims by some, including Chief Buthelezi, that it is an ANC front. Laurence notes that "some of COSATU's aims seem to have their roots in the Freedom Charter of 1955" and that COSATU President "Barayi's declaration in favour of the nationalisation of the mines and unnamed big business is consistent with the Freedom Charter." However, Laurence adds, "the Freedom Charter has become central to the tradition of anti-apartheid resistance in South Africa. Endorsement of parts of it — or even all of it — is not in itself proof of support for the ANC as it exists today." Laurence also notes that while "COSATU shares political objectives with the ANC, it has a different constituency and, therefore, not identical interests." COSATU is a "specifically black working class organisation," and also represents migrant workers from neighboring countries, while the consituency of the ANC is "drawn from the black bourgeoisie." This means, Laurence says, "that COSATU's interests, while overlapping with those of the ANC — and legal black political movements like the United Democratic Front — are not identical to the ANC's."

Crossroads Operations

Katherine Butt reports on a series of security force operations in the Crossroads squatter camp. She says that over 60 police, soldiers, and special branch detectives in eight Casspirs and vans participated in a "swoop" on the Sacla Clinic, in which rooms were searched, staff members questioned, and posters for the End Conscription Campaign torn down. The next day, Butt reports, security forces sealed off a portion of Crossroads and conducted a house-to-house search. Butt says that "one resident, reacting to a reportedly particularly unpleasant house search, threw a stone after a departing policeman. He was shot dead." Youths with United Democratic Front pamphlets claim they were beaten up, and one says he was punched in the head at the police station. Another said that he had been made to crouch on the floor with his hands outstrecthed in front of him, while policemen repeatedly walked over his fingers.

National Convention Movement

Anton Harber reports in the same issue that the "Nation Convention Movement (NCM) will hold 'seminar-type' public meetings around the country next month to try and mobilise support." According to the chairman of the NCM management committee, Jules Browde, "we do not have a great deal of black support, but we hope soon to have it.' "

Mandela Releas

In another article, Allister Sparks discusses the recent "flurry of rumours" about the release of Nelson Mandela. Sparks says that while "the majority in the Cabinet, including President P.W. Botha, is opposed to the idea unless Mandela publicly renounces the ANC's commitment to guerilla struggle or accepts a conditional release, such as going into exile," there is also a minority within the cabinet that favors releasing Mandela, which includes Minister of Justice and Prisons Kobie Coetsee. "The man most strongly opposed" to releasing Mandela is Law and Order Minister Louis le Grange, Sparks says. Sparks goes on to say that the pro-release group saw Mandela's prostate operation as an opportunity to release him on compassionate grounds, but this was opposed by the "security apparatus." This led to a decision "by the pro-release group to feel Mandela out about the possible mechanics of arranging his release." Sparks reports that Mandela was visited in the hospital by the commanding officer of Pollsmoor Prison, after which he asked to meet with his lawyers. "It was the arrival of the Johannesburg Lawyers in Cape Town, and the unprecedented speed with which they were granted permission to see Mandela, which set the rumours alight," Sparks says, adding: "The unusual silence of the lawyers after their long talk with the prisoner is also a sign that they do not regard his return to prison the next day as meaning the issue is now closed. It suggests a dialogue has begun which they do not want to jeopardise." Sparks says that the government was "taken aback" by the intensity of interest aroused by rumors of Mandela's release. Its attempts to dismiss those rumors as "a fabrication" showed "an angry reaction by the President to the activities of the pro-release lobby within his own government." Sparks adds that "the important thing is that a small but influential element with the National Party has come to realise that Mandela's release represents both white South Africa's problem and its solution." Although "the pro-release lobby is stymied for the moment," "its time may not be long distant. Le Grange is in poor health and is expected to retire soon. If President Botha also retires, Coetsee will not be among the candidates to replace him, but as Orange Free State leader of the National Party he will hold the balance of power in choosing a successor. The Mandela issue could then become a bargaining chip," Sparks concludes.

ZIMBABWE

RSA Reportedly Deploying Border 'Commando Units'

MB081207 Harare Domestic Service in English 1115 GMT 8 Dec 85

[Text] The prime minister, Comrade Robert Mugabe, has been briefing newsmen about his recent trip to the Soviet Union and Austria. Comrade Mugabe, who arrived this morning from the trip, disclosed that before he left the country last week the South African regime had started deploying its military commando units along the border with Zimbabwe.

The prime minister assured the nation that the country's army was aware of the South African regime's buildup and was prepared to deal with invasion which the regime may attempt.

Last week, the Pretoria regime threatened to invade Zimbabwe under the pretext that ti was giving sanctuary to South African freedom fighters, an accusation which the Government of Zimbabwe has decribed as a pretext for a planned invasion. Comrade Mugabe told newsmen today that Zimbabwe will not be intimidated into stopping to support liberation movements in South Africa through the OAU as it has done in the past.